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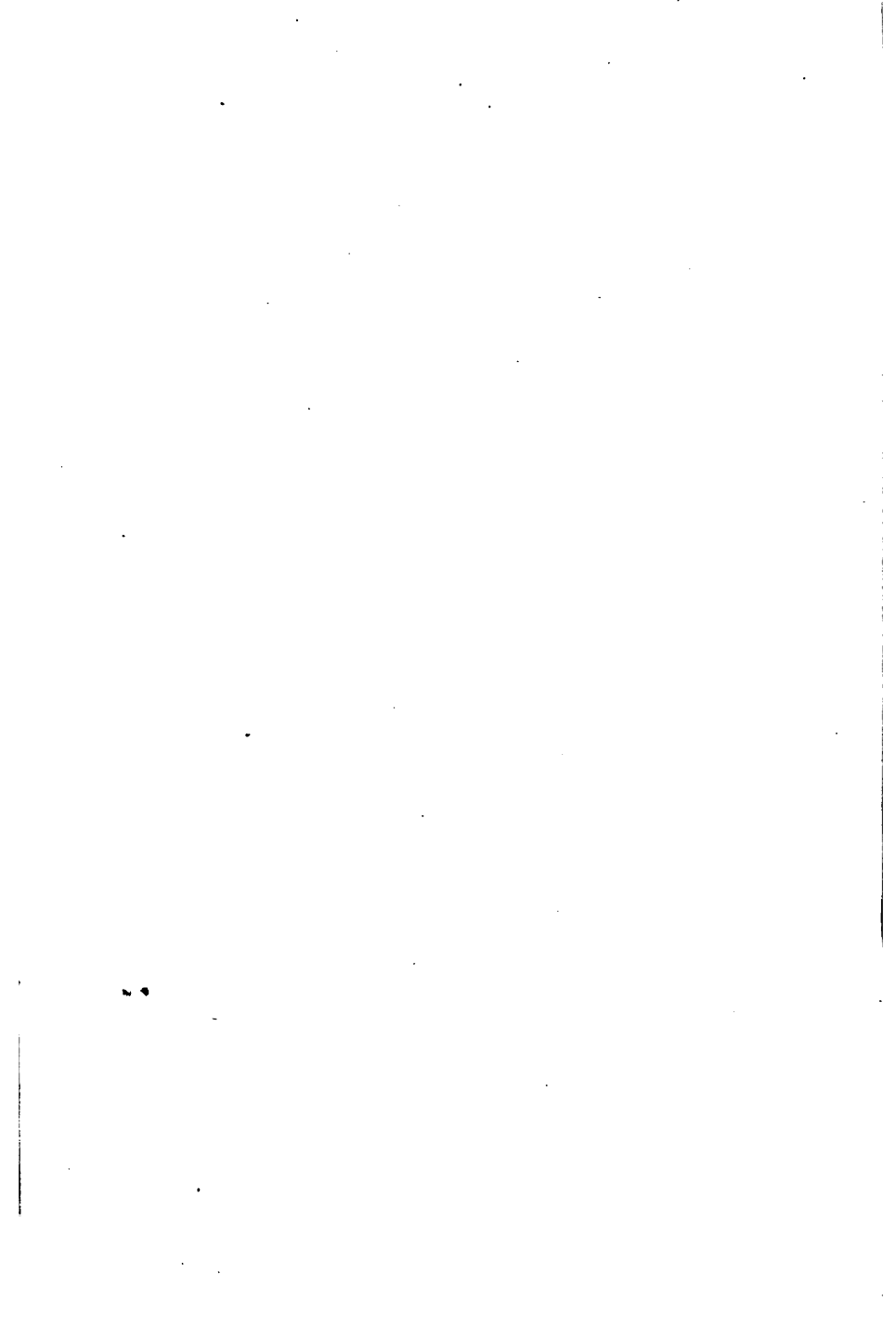
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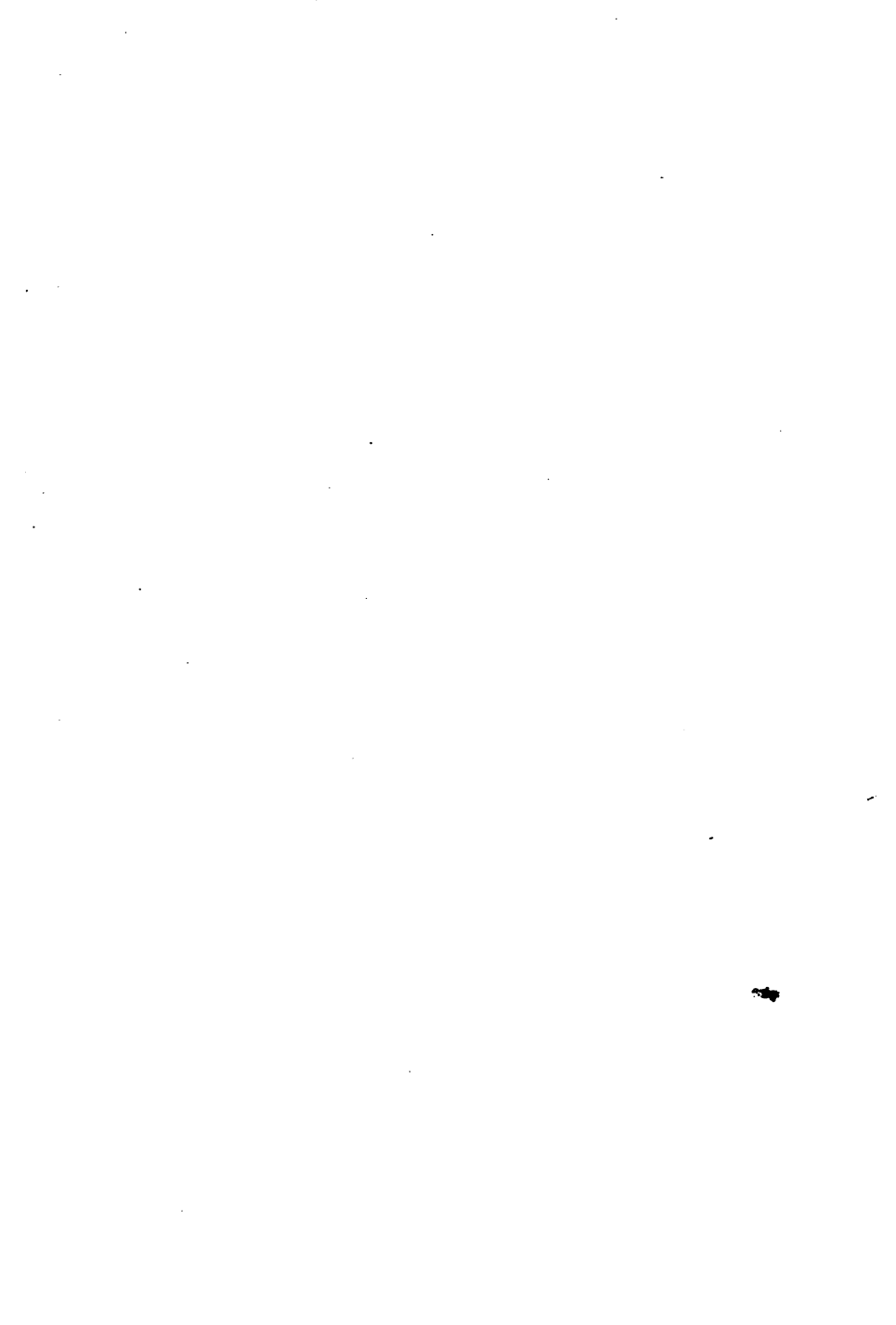
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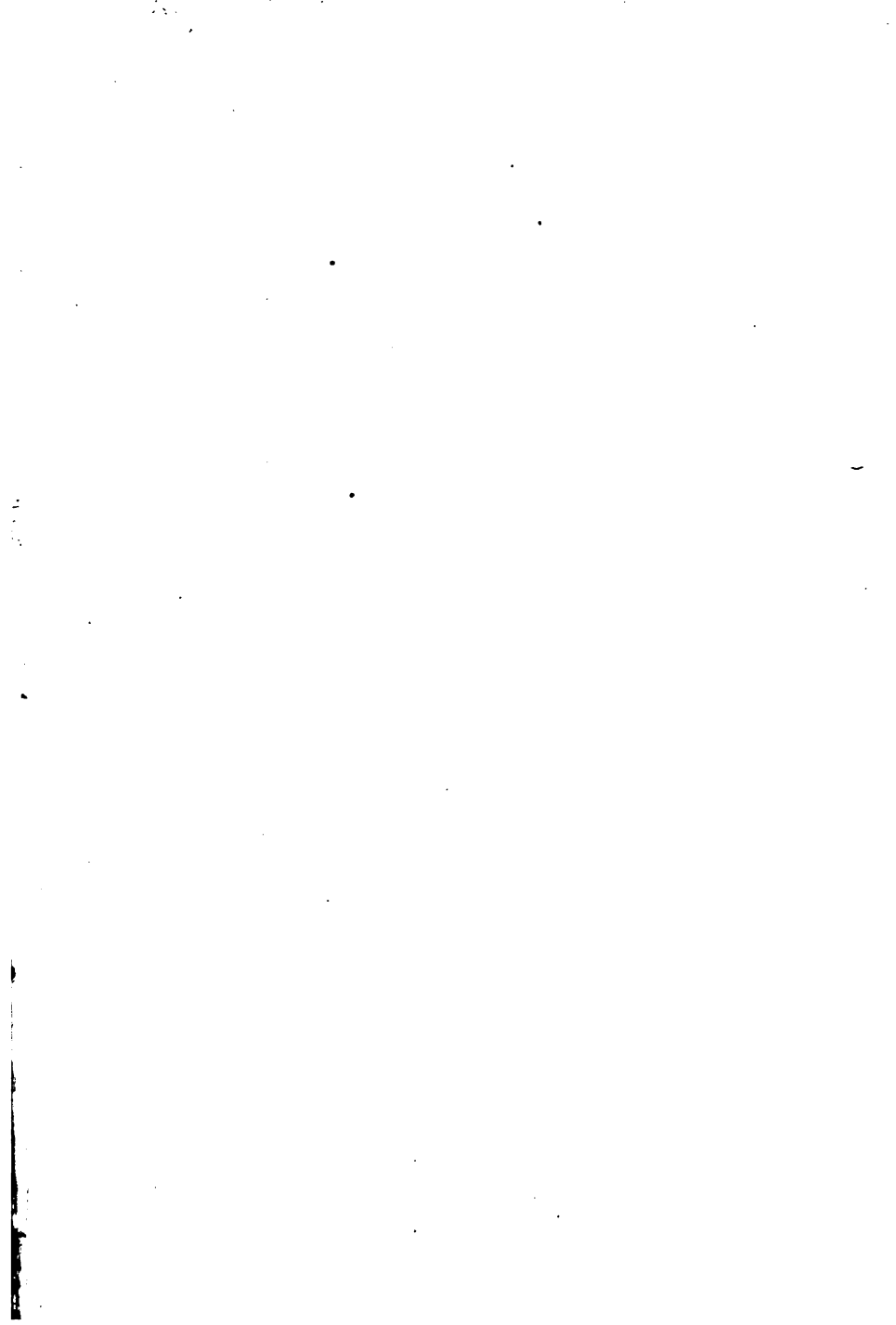




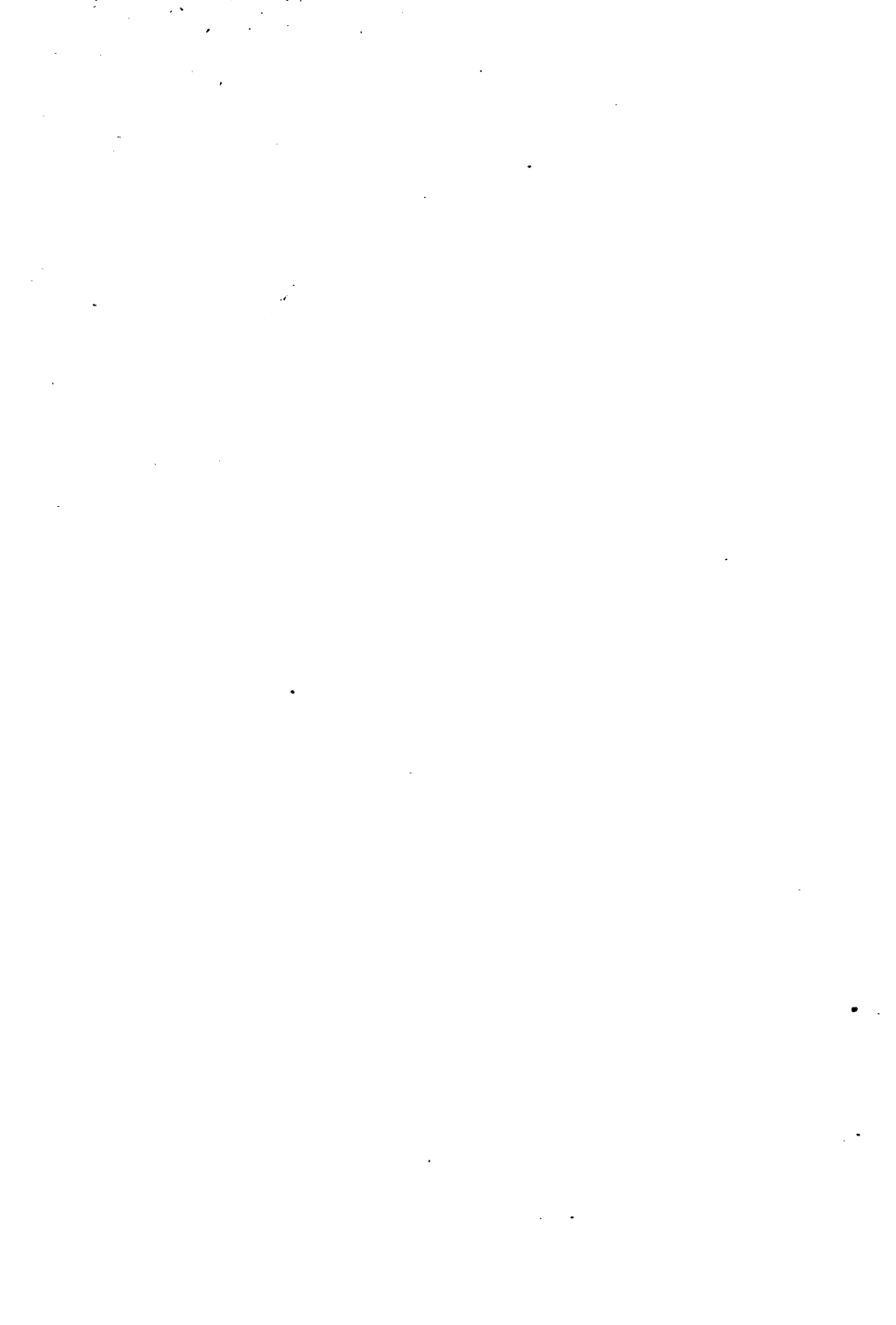




ANCIENT COAT OF ARMS OF THE
PAGE FAMILY









CHARLES NASH PAGE

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY
OF THE
PAGE FAMILY
FROM THE YEAR 1257 TO THE PRESENT

WITH BRIEF HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF
THE ALLIED FAMILIES

NASH and PECK

By CHAS. N. PAGE

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1911

TO THE MEMORY OF MY
DEAR MOTHER

MRS. JULIETTE NASH PAGE

Whose high ideals, pure life, true Christianity, love of
home and interest in everything which re-
lated to the welfare of her family
has been an inspiration
to me throughout
life

THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED

*"Between two breaths what crowded mysteries lie—
The first short gasp, the last and long drawn sigh!
Like phantoms painted on the magic slide,
Forth from the darkness of the past we glide,
As living shadows for a moment seen;
Traced by a ray from one unchanging flame,
Then seek the dust and stillness whence we came."*

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

INTRODUCTORY.

Some years ago an insignificant-appearing, although well-dressed young man of "dandy-like" manners, when talking with a business man, said: "I want you to understand that I am a descendant of the noted Lord Bernham, of England." The business man looked him over from head to foot and then remarked, "Gracious heaven! what a descent."

Now, while I do not believe that any of our family are addicted to ancestry worship, still it is quite interesting to look up our ancestors and it is pleasing to note that the Page family is a very old one, which has been prominent in certain sections since the Middle Ages. In first starting to trace up the genealogy my object was simply to prove my ancestry so as to secure membership in the society called the Sons of the American Revolution, but I had so much trouble and started on so many false scents that it inspired me with a resolution to conquer the problems presented. I became so much interested that I decided to tabulate the results of my researches for the benefit of my children and for relatives, knowing that as the years passed it would constantly become more difficult to secure the information.

It has required a voluminous correspondence with a host of relatives and friends in all parts of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and also in Canada, England and Australia, and there are many relatives to whom I owe

thanks for their assistance in this work. I desire particularly, however, to acknowledge the great help received from Miss Emma Goring, of St. Catherine's, Ontario, and Levi F. Bauder, of Cleveland, Ohio. I have also made several lengthy trips to consult with people who were possessed of certain information which was important and I visited the old family home towns in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Canada. Much time has been spent in the great genealogical libraries in Boston, Chicago and Washington, D. C., in addition to many of the state and city libraries, searching thousands of volumes of genealogies, town and county histories, reference books, war records, census books, English and Canadian historical works, etc. Also in looking over the manuscripts in the War and Pension Departments in Washington and examining an immense mass of old letters and papers in the hands of relatives. I have employed professional genealogists to assist in the search and several friends in England and Canada have delved into the libraries and official court records and vital statistics of these countries.

This book is the result, and by frequent revision I have tried to give exact information. I do not claim that it is absolutely correct and infallible, for

"I cannot say what the truth may be,
But I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

It is hoped that every one who finds an error in this record will send at once a correction of same. Should such changes and additions be sufficient to warrant it we will publish a revised edition.

While it is well to take an interest in our ancestry and take pride in their achievements still it is best to remember that

"It is not birth, nor rank, nor state,
It's git up and git, that makes men great."

Let us emulate their good characteristics and strive to push to the front and so live that our descendants need not be ashamed of their family record.

"WHO CAN SHED MORE LIGHT?"

This book is not complete. It lacks data which I have been unable to secure. Perhaps you can furnish some information which can be used in a future edition for the benefit of the family, particularly along the following lines:

First. Additional authentic statements regarding the early history of the family either in England or America.

Second. Additional information regarding the Great Page Estate.

Third. Further history of Thomas Page who lived in Leominster, Mass., at the time of the Revolutionary War. Date and place of his death; where buried and copy of inscription on his tombstone.

Fourth. Brief history and photos or copies of portraits of prominent members of the family, particularly those who lived at an early date.

Fifth. I particularly desire a copy of the brief printed genealogical statement which was printed I believe about the year 1830. My father had a copy of it in our family bible but it was lost out of same about 1860. Owing to its being in print there were doubtless quite a number of copies issued and sent to relatives and probably some copies are still in existence. It probably contained information which would be of much benefit.

Sixth. Vital statistics regarding the lines of Page descent which are not traced in this book.

Seventh. Your own family genealogy if not fully given in this book from where it connects with these records down to the present date, but only on that side of the house which descends directly from the Page family.

Will you cooperate in supplying such information as you have for the benefit of the family?



ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The origin of the word "Page" as a family name like that of many other of the early English names is lost in the obscurity of the past. It is supposed to have originated from the Italian word "Paggie" or from the low Latin or common Latin "Pagius" meaning a boy or youth attending the king. The term was also applied later to a boy holding a similar position for other persons of high degree. Many such Italian or Latin words were adapted into the English language with the introduction of Christianity early in the seventh century by the priests who used Latin in their church services and correspondence, and it was a professional language with them. We know, however, that at a very early date, boys of noble parentage who were in the royal court were called "pages." It was an office of honor much sought, as the surroundings and acquaintances made in court life were such that rapid advancement was possible, and where aptitude and capability were shown, there were opportunities presented which could not be obtained in any other way. But a limited number of boys, however, could secure such positions and there was much rivalry between families who desired one of their number appointed. Finally a course of training in courtesy, polite etiquette and diplomacy, as well as in athletic accomplishments was thought necessary and it seems that what we might call a training school was started where the boys boarded or lived during their course of instruction. This was called a "Page Home," or shortened to "Pageham;" the

suffix "ham" coming from the old English or Scotch word "hame" meaning home. In some cases it was shortened still more to "Pagham" and sometimes called "Pagenham." It is apparent that these words have the same meaning and it was simply a different manner of writing them. Such differences in spelling were very common in these early times when dictionaries were unknown and there were very few indeed of the people who could even read or write. In fact with the so-called higher classes, it was considered beneath their dignity to have such accomplishments, and a knight, warrior or politician would scorn such attainments as they thought themselves able to hire a scribe to write or read for them, such messages as were considered necessary. All papers were signed with a signet ring, usually bearing the crest or insignia of the knight or noble, as of course they were unable to write their own names. Thus family crests and insignias of rank were adopted at a very early date.

The priests, as a rule, were the educated class, and not only acted frequently as scribes, but had charge of the schools, thus we find that John de Pagham was the fourth bishop of Worcester, England, from 1151 to 1157. This is probably the first mention of the name in history, and Pagham was not then considered a family name, but simply descriptive of the place where he lived, or of his occupation, as he doubtless had charge of the school for pages. He had no Coat of Arms. There were evidently several of the schools for pages, or "pagehams," in England.

The story of the origin of family names is quite interesting. In early times one name was considered enough for any one, but as the people multiplied, it became necessary to in some way distinguish between the various men of the same name, and they were referred to by some distinguish-

ing trait of character, some peculiarity of speech, action or habit, some unusual feature of the face or form, their likeness to some animal, their business, trade or profession or location of their home. Every worker in metals was called a "smith," and as there were black smiths in every neighborhood, Smith became the most common of all surnames. It was not long until John, the smith, would be called John Smith by neighbors, and he would usually adopt that as his family name, another man might for like reason take the name Baker, Barber, Farmer, etc. A man of impulsive action might be called Henry the quick, and being proud of the title would adopt the word Quick as his family name. The names of Carpenter, Long, Shakespeare, Mountain, Long-necker, Lawyer, etc., instantly suggest their origin.

Ruling monarchs are usually known by only one name, for instance, Queen Victoria, King Edward, Emperor William or Czar Nicholas.

They have usually decided themselves what that name shall be at the time of their coronation. The late King Edward was known almost universally as the Prince of Wales, without any other distinguishing name until he ascended the throne at the age of sixty-one years. There are comparatively few of the English, Russian or other European people who have ever heard the family name of their ruling monarchs.

In this country names are frequently changed by making application to the courts, but still more frequently changed by the holder, who for some reason tires of the old one and perhaps invents or coins a new one to suit his fancy; for instance, one of my acquaintances named Tilly moved to a nearby city and changed his name to Tillia. Another

friend bearing the name of Dauberman when he came over from Germany, considered his old name too great a burden to carry around with him, and therefore, changed it to Doverman; he and his son claimed to be the only persons of that name in the world.

In many countries it is usual for the son to take his father's first name with the word "son" added to it, for instance, William, John's son, becomes William Johnson. In Ireland they would shorten it in a different way, and leaving off the word "son," Patrick, son of Neill, would be shortened by their quick pronunciation to Patrick O'Neill. In Scotland, the prefix "Mac" means son, and in most instances it is shortened to "Mc."

A personal incident may illustrate the confusion which sometimes occurs in family history owing to changes which are made in names. About ten years ago, when I was traveling in Europe, I had occasion to visit a firm in Denmark named Peterson & Olson Bros., with whom I had had dealings by correspondence for many years previous. On arriving at the city, I consulted a city directory in order to find their location, but found that they were listed under the different firm name of Peterson Bros. & Olson. Later in talking with Mr. Peterson, I asked him about it, and he answered:

"Yes, it is all right, we are brothers."

"Do you mean that there are two brothers named Peterson and two named Olson?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "and we are all brothers."

After a moment's hesitation, I said, "You mean that you all four have the same mother?"

"Yes, and also the same father," he replied.

This was a stumper for me. I frankly gave up the

conundrum, and he explained that it had always been the rule in Denmark for the sons to take their father's first name and add the word "son" to it. Their father's name was Peter Olson, and therefore, the two elder sons were called John Peterson and Henry Peterson. At about that time, forty years previous, a law was passed that thereafter all children should take their father's last name as a family cognomen, but the law did not have a retroactive effect, therefore, the two first born kept their surnames, Peterson, while the two younger brothers were compelled to take the name of Olson.

It is an old tradition of our family, that four brothers came to this country named Page. One of them went to live in the southern states, and he there changed his name to "Paige," but on looking up the history of the family in England, I find that as long ago as 1370, one of the brothers of the Page family added the letter "I" to his name. It was probably so added through an error of the scribe in his employ and not intentionally, but from the fact of having been used in some legal document, he chose to keep that name, and his children thereafter continued to use it. I also find copy of an old will in England signed by a man named Page, in which the name of several of his children is spelled "Padge."

While it may be possible that at sometime certain persons may have taken the name "Page" from the fact that they had served as pages in court, still I do not know of any such case nor do I find it recorded in any book on the subject. The real origin of the family name is not a matter of doubt, as the first reference to it appears in an old English register, where it states that Hugo de Pagham, of Ebor, Yorkshire, England, was the senior son of a feudal baron or knight.

In the year 1257, he was entrusted with an important mission to the King of Spain, by Henry III, King of England. It was considered a mark of great distinction that Hugo should have been chosen for this important mission as in those feudal times great discretion and care were required on the part of messengers and ambassadors. King Henry was so much pleased with his diplomacy and faithful performance of this service, his mission having proven quite successful, that he was made a knight in 1260 and a proclamation was issued, giving notice that he was thereafter to be known as Sir Hugo Page. From that time on, Page was adopted as the family name. William de Pagham, brother of Hugo, was granted letters by King Henry 3rd, to enable him to become a commander of the Crusaders in 1270, and he accordingly went to Palestine in command of a portion of the forces which engaged in the Holy Wars. He was one of the survivors of that memorable expedition, and after enduring four years of great peril and suffering, he returned and settled in the southern part of England.

We also read that in the year 1298, King Edward 1st commanded Willielmus (or William) de Pageham and certain others to appear at the city of York with their retinue and march with him into Scotland to subdue the rebellion there. It is not supposed that he ever took the name of Page, but that name was used only by the descendants of Sir Hugo.

EARLY HISTORY IN ENGLAND.

The prominence of the Page family in England will be noticed by referring to the chapter of this book on the origin of the name and by the first part of the genealogy. This shows, however, only those from whom we trace a direct lineage. I believe that it will be of interest to the readers of this book to know more about others of the same name in England, who were connected with the family and I append a few notes made while wading through the volumes of ancient records.

The Manor of Pates or Paites, about one hundred acres, in Bedford, Middlesex, England, was owned by Rowland Page in 1549. Record shows that two-thirds of it was sold by Thomas Page, probably his son, in 1589 and the other third in 1593.

In the parish church near there are the tombs of Mrs. Isabel Page, died 1629, Mathew Page, Gent. 1631, and Francis Page, 1678.

In 1631, Mathew Page gave £20 in stock in the East India Company to a church at Bedford, England.

In the churchyard at Riselip, Middlesex, England, are the tombs of Thomas Page, who died in 1771, Samuel Page, his father, who died in 1781, so it will be seen that these are common family names.

Fronde's History of England says that: On May 11, 1536, Edmund Page, Gentlemen, served on the grand

jury which convicted Lady Anne Boleyn, wife of King Henry VIII of England.

From "Burke's Extinct Baronetcies:" Gregory Page, Esq., descended from a good family in Hampshire, England, was a considerable merchant and a director of the East India Company. His eldest son, Gregory Page, Esq., of Greenwich, was created a baronet by King George I, December 3, 1714. Sir Gregory, like his father was an eminent merchant and for many years an East India director. He served in parliament for New Shoreham."

Another record says that Sir Gregory's son was also known as Sir Gregory Page and he lived at Wricklemarsh, England. He died intestate and his fortune was inherited by his great nephew, Sir Gregory Page-Turner, who thereafter was known by the hyphenated name "Page-Turner."

Major General Sir John Page is referred to in English history.

Samuel Page, 1574 to 1630, of Bedfordshire, was the son of a clergyman. Graduated at Oxford. Was considered one of the chief poets of England during his early years. Later became a divine and vicar of St. Nicholas at West Greenwich.

William Page, 1590-1663, born at Harrow-on-the-Hill. Graduated at Oxford. Was author of religious books, a divine and a school teacher.

In the "Writs of Parliament," of the year 1300, it mentions John le Page.

In "Testor de Neville," written in the time of King Henry III and Edward I mention is made of Philip Page.

Sir Thomas Hyde Page, born in 1746, was the son of Robert Hyde Page and Elizabeth Moreword Page, grandson of John Page, whose wife was sole heir of Thomas

Hyde. Sir Thomas was a very noted military engineer and went to America in 1775 and was aide-de-camp to General Pigott at the battle of Bunker Hill and was wounded on June 17, 1775. He returned to England and was a great writer on engineering subjects. He had three sons and two daughters. Died at Boulogne, June 30, 1821.

There was an Alfred Page, of Peterboro, England, who left an estate. Was this a relative?

In 1605 there was a Sir William Page, of Kent, England.

In 1690, a Sir Richard Page was Provost of the King's Coll., Cambridge, Kent.

Many references to members of the Page family will be found in "Burke's General Armoury," "Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies," and other books on English History, Heraldry, etc.

Robert Page and Margaret, his wife, lived at Ormsby, Norfolk, England. Died in July, 1617. His will was recorded at Southwold, Suffolk County, England, and the estate was settled in November, 1617. By the terms of same he left some property to the church, the minister and for clothing his sister's children. The balance to be divided between his wife and children. His son, Robert, emigrated to America in 1637.

At Bunhill Fields, England, appears the following epitaph on a tombstone:

Here lies
DAME MARY PAGE
Relict of Sir Gregory Page, Bart.
Who departed this life, March 4th, 1728,
In the 56th year of her age.
In 67 months she was tapped 66 times;
Had taken away 240 gallons of water,
Without ever repining at her case
Or ever fearing the operation.

At Norwich Cathedral on a tombstone we read:

Here lies the body of honest TOM PAGE
Who died in the 83d year of his age.

On July 10, 1635, John Page, aged thirty-three; Sarah Page, aged thirty-one; Sarah Page, aged three, and Mary Page, an infant, were given permission to leave on the steamer "True Love," from London, en route to Boromodes or Somer Islands. Quite a number of the persons who thus embarked continued their trip on to America.

On October 29, 1679, a ticket was granted from Barbadoes to America, for John Page to be transported on the Barque "Doue."

In 1635, Matthew Page having taken the oath of allegiance, and been examined according to the discipline of the Church of England, was given permission to leave on the Barque "Ann and Elizabeth," for the Barbadoes, and in July, 1635, Robert Page was granted permission to go to Virginia, after having been also examined and taking the oath of allegiance, on the Barque "Primrose."

On December 19, 1635, Thomas Page was also given permission to go to the Barbadoes, embarked in the "Falcon."

On July 4, 1635, one John Page, aged eighteen, was transported to Virginia, embarked in the "Transport."

In the parish register, Parish of St. James, Barbadoes, in the list dated December 20, 1679, which gives a list of all the land proprietors, it gives the name, Sarah Paige, and states that she had thirty acres of land and two negroes.

Under date of April 15, 1635, the following persons were officially granted permission to emigrate from England to America: Thomas Page, age twenty-nine, his wife, Elizabeth, age twenty-eight, two children, Thomas and

Katherine and two servants. From Mark Lane, London.

On March 28, 1637, Anne Page, wife of Robert Page, was given permission to go to Holland to see her friends and return. Probably "her friends" were Puritans and had been obliged to flee to Holland on account of persecution.

On April 11, 1637, Robert Page, age thirty-three, of Ormsby, Norfolk, England, was given permission to move to New England together with Lucea, his wife, three children, Frances, Margaret and Susanna and two servants.

I find a record in volume 54 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register that under date of July 25, 1548, one William Page, of Branddston, near Lavenham, County of Suffolk, England, gave a deed of trust conveying a copse and meadow to twenty-five trustees for the good of the poor of Levenham forever. This trust deed is written in Latin.





PAGE COAT-OF-ARMS

HERALDRY.

While we Americans do not profess to have much veneration or regard for anything which smacks of aristocracy, still we must confess to a feeling of pride in knowing that we are descendants from an ancient and honorable family. Therefore, there is a growing interest in this subject.

In a general way Heraldry is a science which treats of coats-of-arms, crests, genealogies, ceremonies and processions.

The name probably arose from the official called a Herald, whose duty it was in the Middle Ages to make public announcements, declare wars, utter defiances, etc., and while so doing they bore the King's coat-of-arms as representing him. They also served as messengers between princes, barons, etc. Later, certain prominent personages were entrusted with the granting of coats-of-arms, classifying and identifying them and since the time of Richard III about 1483, it has been in the charge of the Herald's College, so called, consisting of fourteen persons who draw salaries from the English government.

Heraldry cannot be definitely traced beyond the twelfth century and it was purely a feudal system, although some imaginative persons claimed to trace the use of coats-of-arms to B. C. times, but probably they confused them with the banners borne by various tribes.

The use of coats-of-arms arose from necessity, as the warriors all wore metal armor which covered the face as well as the body and when so dressed they all looked exactly alike, therefore, some method of distinguishing them was absolutely necessary, so that the leaders could be known. They, therefore, began wearing an outer coat of cloth, velvet or fur ornamented with gold and silver and usually embroidered or painted with certain insignia. Such a coat was finally found to be so cumbersome that the plan was adopted of painting or emblazoning the design on a shield and breast plate. This is called marshalling or displaying the coat-of-arms. The outside surface of the shield is called the escutcheon and the center of it is the field. For a similar reason the crests were adopted for wearing as an ornament on top of the helmet to distinguish the wearer. While the coat-of-arms was used by the entire

family or clan of warriors, the crest more particularly was worn to distinguish the individual.

The tournaments, which were held between knights in various parts of England, probably did more than actual warfare to promote the glories of heraldry. The coats-of-arms became hereditary in the various families and induced them to take pride in the conquests of their ancestors. The crests also became hereditary in the several branches of each family and were emblazoned on horse trappings, carriages and stationery and became emblems of rank and family. The successful contestant in the tournament was crowned with a wreath and when the helmet was doffed and occupied a position of honor on a stand or table it was usually placed on top of a wreath made of twisted strips of bright colored cloth which acted as a cushion for it. This wreath was adopted usually as part of the crest design, especially when a helmet formed a part of the design used. Strictly speaking, however, the crest is only the design above the helmet.

The colors used in heraldry are red, black, blue, green, purple, gold, silver (frequently shown as white, owing to the easy tarnishing of silver) and certain furs, such as ermine were also represented. Where cowardice was shown in any contest the "abatement of honor" was emblazoned on the coat-of-arms in yellow or tawny orange. It is not surprising that men should be reluctant to carry about with them such tokens of disgrace and these colors were dropped. Even in this age we sometimes hear the expression that certain men "show the yellow," but it is doubtful if even the persons who use it know to what the expression refers.

During the past few decades there has been a growing

interest in heraldry throughout the United States and a desire to trace the family genealogy to an early date. There are, however, comparatively few families who can thus trace their descent farther back than the one who emigrated to this country and cases are very rare indeed that a family history can be traced as clearly as that of the Page family, and we, therefore, have a right to take pride in our coat-of-arms and crests.

The description of the Page coat-of-arms is as follows: The field is "Or" meaning of gold ground as indicated by the dots in the accompanying engraving. It has a fesse dancette between three martlets. The bordure (meaning border), fesse and martlets are of azure (a medium to dark blue). The word "Fesse" means a band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon containing in breadth one-third of it. "Dancette" means deeply indented or having teeth. A "fesse dancette" has properly only three teeth in the width of the escutcheon. The "martlets" are birds having tufts of feathers which hide the feet.

The motto of the Page family is the Latin words *Spe Labor Levis*, meaning "Hope lightens labor" and has been used by the family for several centuries.



The plain coat of arms shown on this page was doubtless the original one first used by the Page family, but it was changed from time to time in outline by various branches of the family, although no change was made in the general design. There is no record of the adoption of this coat of arms by the Page family, but it is known to have been used at a very early date probably by the knight,

Sir Hugo Page, about 1260, which was long before there was any authorized manner of recording them.

The crest, helmet, etc., which appears above the escutcheon is, of course, different for the various knights, esquires, etc., who were of this family and we illustrate several of the most prominent ones. I find recorded in England at least fourteen crests which have been officially granted to members of the Page family. The first one which is given a date seems to have been in the year 1530. In the one shown with the coat-of-arms at the head of this chapter the upper portions of the head and back of the horse are blue, while the nose, legs and belly are gold. The wreath or torse upon which the crest is placed is supposed to be of silk and is composed of blue and gold cloth twisted together so as to show six folds.

When this coat-of-arms is painted in proper colors it makes a very handsome design, especially when the helmet, wreath and crest are shown with it. There is just a touch of red added in the painting which brightens it.



This is supposed to be the Coat of Arms given to Sir Gregory Page, of Greenwich Kent, in 1714 at the time that he was made a Baronet. His son, Sir Gregory, succeeded to the title, but he left no heir able to bear the title and therefore the baronetcy became extinct in 1775.

It will be noticed that it is quite similar to the regular Page coat of arms, but there is only one point to the fesse instead of three. It is understood that the Page-Turner family now use this coat of arms.

Of the English Barons in the House of Lords (about five hundred) there are less than a dozen whose baronies date back to the year 1400 and the earliest is 1264.



Page Crest No. 1—This is the crest used by our branch of the family. The upper part of head and back are shown in dark blue or azure blue; the nose, belly and legs in gold. The wreath on which it rests of alternate stripes of blue and gold.

Page Crest No. 2—Described as a demi-seahorse assurgent. No statement as to color. Was used by the branch of the Page family which lived in Hampshire, England.



Page Crest No. 3—Described as a demi-horse, perpale dancette, gold and azure blue. This was used by the Bedfordshire and Kent branches of the Page family. Resembles Crest No. 1. Another crest was used like this, but without wings and coronet.

Page Crest No. 4—Described as follows. "Out of a ducal coronet, perpale, gold and blue," a demi-griffin, salient, perpale, counterchanged, beaked of the second.





Page Crest No. 5—Resembles above, but without coronet, gold and blue. This crest was borne by Robert Page, Esquire, of Holebrook, Somersetshire, England, with the motto, "Honneur pour objet," meaning "honor for aim." The same crest was also used by certain Pages in Kent except that it shows the legs and is silver.

Page Crest No. 6—A demi-griffin holding a ducal coronet and helmet. Used by the Page family of Cambridgeshire, England.



Page Crest No. 7—Described as "out of a ducal coronet, a demi-griffin both per pale, gold and red counterchanged." Motto, "Spe labor levis." This crest was used by "Francis Page, of the Inner Temple, Esquire," in a bookplate about 1703. It was also supposed to have been used generally by the Pages, Baronets of Greenwich, Kent.

Page Crest No. 8—It will be noticed that the head of this is the same as in crest No. 5 and it was supposed to have been used by a closely related branch of the same family. Described as "out of a mural coronet of gold, a demi-griffin of blue."





Page Crest No. 9—An eagle, displayed; ermine. This was used by the Page family of Devonshire.

Page Crest No. 10—This crest was used by one branch of the Page family in Cambridgeshire, while another branch of the same family used Crest No. 6.



Page Crest No. 11—Described as "out of a mural coronet, red, a lion's head, gold." This was largely used by the Page family of Middlesex, England.

Helmets were used as a covering or protection for the head when in battle and are used in heraldry as distinctive marks of nobility. The helmet of a baronet or knight was usually of steel ornamented with gold and is usually shown full faced with beaver and vizor open. The helmet of an esquire or of a gentleman, on the contrary, is a steel profile helmet, ornamented with gold and both the beaver and vizor are closed.

The external ornamentation around a crest or coat-of-arms may vary to suit the taste of the designer or artist.

The complete coat-of-arms including the crest and motto are generally used in books, in memorial windows, on large carriages and on tombstones. On smaller carriages and on stationery (paper and envelopes) the crest and motto are sufficient or the complete coat-of-arms with helmet omitted.

THE PURITAN FATHERS

AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS IN AMERICA.

From the time Columbus discovered America in 1492, the New World was simply a place for exploration, conquest and adventure, for more than a hundred years. Several missions were founded and some settlements of colonies were attempted in various parts of the country, the first permanent settlements of importance being in Virginia, New York and Massachusetts. In 1620, a party of 102 Puritans embarked from South Hampton, England, for this country, and landed at Plymouth, Mass. The winter was so severe that before spring, forty-one of the colonists had died. The colony suffered great hardship and during the next nine years very few additional emigrants came over from England. The members of the first colony were called "Pilgrim Fathers," and they belonged to a sect called "Puritans" which had suffered great persecution from the Church of England, many of them having been driven to Holland from which country they returned to England to begin their journey or "pilgrimage" to America. The Puritans were so-called because they attempted to purify the Church of England, by having some changes made in the creed, correcting the errors which had crept in from time to time, and which they thought did not conform to the teachings of the Bible. The persecutions not only continued, but increased, until in April, 1630, a leader of this sect, John Winthrop, sailed from England with nearly one thousand Puritans, and

landed at Salem. These were called the Puritan Fathers. Before the end of the year 1630, seventeen other ships arrived bringing about fifteen hundred other Puritans. They thought that by coming to this country, they would be free from their persecutions and be able to worship God in the manner which they considered best. These Puritan expeditions brought with them horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and founded a permanent colony. With Governor Winthrop and his first party, came our ancestor, John Page (See No. 17 in genealogy) with his wife and children. He was undoubtedly the first man named Page to come to America, and most of this book is devoted to a life history of his descendants.

The colony suffered greatly from famine in 1630, the year of their landing, as, of course, they could bring little food with them, and it was a new country, so that none could be purchased. The first year's crop proving practically a failure, they were obliged to subsist largely on fish and such animals as they could capture. John Page wrote a pitiful letter to his former pastor, at Dedham, England, the greatly beloved and venerable John Rogers, describing their suffering. Mr. Rogers replied in a letter to the leader of the colony, John Winthrop, enclosing money and asking particularly that the needs of the family of John Page be supplied.

Other early settlers named Page, most of whom were related in some way to this man, arrived at various later dates and we list them here, for the benefit of those of the readers of this book, who desire their lineage traced to as near the source as possible.

John Page, usually called Colonel John Page, was the son of Thomas Page, born in Sudbury, in Harrow Parish,

Middlesex County, England, in 1627, came to this country in 1650 and was the founder of the noted Page family of Virginia. He was a member of the King's Council and was a very prominent man, both wealthy and influential. He died in 1692.

He was married to Alice Lucken, of Essex County, England. She was descended from a baron of the same name. They had two children, both born at Williamsburg, Virginia. Francis, born 1657, married to Mary Diggs about 1682, and they had only one child, a girl, who was married, but died without issue. Francis died May 10, 1692.

Matthew Page, the second son of Colonel John Page, was born in 1659. He died January 9, 1703. He also was called Colonel Page. He was married in 1689 to Mary Mann. They had four children, three of whom died when infants, the only survivor being Mann Page born in 1691, at Williamsburg, Virginia, and died there January 24, 1730. He was the sole heir of his father's and grandfather's large estates and in 1725 he built the noted Rosewell House. It was located at Rosewell, Gloucester County, Virginia, at the junction of Carter Creek and York River at the place where Pocahontas saved the life of Captain John Smith. It was the largest and finest residence in Virginia at that time and was built of brick, marble and carved mahogany.

Tradition says that the Declaration of Independence was drafted in this house by Jefferson before he went to Philadelphia. It remained in the possession of the Page family until 1838, when it was sold.

The first wife of Mann Page was Judith Wormeley by whom he had three children: Ralph, born December 2,

1713; Maria, born February 24, 1715, married Wm. Randolph; Mann, born December 8, 1716, lived only five days. His first wife died December 12, 1716, and in 1718 he was married to Judith Carter and they had the following children: Mann, born 1718; John, born 1720; Robert, born 1722; Carter, born 1724; Matthew, born 1726, and a daughter, born in 1728, who died in infancy.

Many of his descendants became very prominent in the history of this country as members of the King's Council, Generals, Congressmen, Governors, etc.

For further information regarding this branch of the family the reader is referred to the book "Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia."

It would appear that a strange error has crept into one history of this family, where it states that the first John Page, who located in Virginia, was doubtless the son of Francis Page, as a tombstone had been recently discovered in England which was lettered with the statement that it was "erected by his son, John Page, of Virginia."

In looking over the wills filed in England, I find one made by John Page said to be a resident of Gloucester County, Virginia, but it was recorded in England as much of his property was located there, it having been inherited from his father-in-law, Francis Page. I do not know when this John Page came to this country nor whose son he was, but one record says that it is thought that he was a son of Colonel Matthew Page. Possibly he was an adopted son. The will was dated April 20, 1709, but not proved until January 2, 1718. You will notice that this was many years after the death of the first John Page, of Virginia. Said document shows that his first wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Captain Francis Page (she did not change her

name when she married). This would make a reason for his calling Captain Francis Page, his father. In the will John mentions his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, a son, John, and a "son-in-law," Mann Page, whom he says is a son of Colonel Matthew Page. I do not understand how Mann Page could be his son-in-law. The above mentioned will will be found recorded in "Water's Genealogical Gleanings in England."

Another John Page, born in England, in 1610, came to Hampton, N. H., with the first settlers in 1638. His son, Stephen Page, was born October 20, 1682, at Hampton.

Robert Page, son of Robert Page and Margaret, his wife, mentioned in another chapter, was born at Ormsby, Norfolk County, England, in 1604. He was marshal of Norfolk County, and came to New England, landing at Salem in 1637. With him came his wife, Lucy, a son, Francis, and two daughters, Margaret and Susanna, and two hired servants. They settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, where he was made a freeman on May 18, 1642, and he died at Hampton, September 22, 1679, aged seventy-five years. He was elected a member of the first board of selectmen and again elected a member of the same body in 1647-52-55-59-67 and 70. Was a member of the General Assembly in 1657, and again in 1668. He built the first saw mill there and one report says it was the first in this country and in 1659, when seventy-six persons were taxed in that township his tax was the highest, amounting to one-twentieth of the whole sum. He was the only deacon of the church there for more than twenty years.

Robert Page and Lucy, his wife, had the following children:

ward

Margaret, born in England in 1629, married William Moulton in 1651.

Susan, born 1631.

Frances, born 1633; married Meribah Smith.

Rebecca, born 1636; married Wm. Marston, Jr., and she had the following children: Rebecca, born 1654; Hannah, born 1656; Mary, born 1659; Samuel, born 1661; Triphenah, born 1663; Lucy, born 1665; William, born 1669; Maria, born 1672.

Thomas, born in Hampton, 1639; married Mary Hussey.

Hannah, born in Hampton, 1641; married Henry Dow, Jr.

Mary, born 1644; married Samuel Fagg.

His son, Thomas Page, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639, married Mary Hussey, February 2, 1664. Died in Hampton, September 6, 1686. Established a homestead on the Exeter road in North Hampton, also called Pagetown, in which the family lived for many generations.

His son, Christopher Page, born in North Hampton, New Hampshire, September 20, 1670, married Abigail Tilton, November 14, 1689. Died October 4, 1751, age eighty-one.

His son, David Page, born November 1, 1703, married Ruth Dearborn, June 27, 1728. Died January 9, 1785. He served in various Indian and French wars. In 1745, he was a member of Captain J. Prescott's Company, Colonel Moore's regiment. In 1755, he was a private in a company guarding the frontiers on the Connecticut river. In 1757, he was an ensign in Captain Rogers' Company of rangers.

On page 33, vol. 5, of the Fireland's Pioneer, published, June, 1864, it speaks of Daniel Page, born September 12, 1769, in Fairfield, Connecticut, married in Pownal, Vermont, in 1795, and moved to Cazenovia, New York, in 1796. Moved to Dover, Ohio, in 1811, and to Ridgefield, Ohio, in 1815. Died in 1829. His daughter, Sophia (Mrs. Amos Felt) at that time lived in Norwalk, Ohio. You will notice the similarity of places which would make it appear that he was a relative.

Elijah Page, our ancestor, is supposed to have lived in Pownal about 1790, and we know that he lived in Cazenovia about 1797 to 1809. His son, Elijah, moved to Ohio about 1813 and finally settled at Norwalk some time later.

The history of the town of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, says that Captain Moses Page, of Epping, New Hampshire, belonged to the personal life guards of General Washington, and being of a large, fine figure was selected for a particular attendant on his person. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Caleb Morse, of Moultonborough, New Hampshire, and later they moved to Concord.

In Savage's Genealogical Dictionary we find a memorandum of one Abraham Page, a tailor who came from Great Braddow, Essex, England, and was living in Boston, in 1645. He had one child, named Abraham. There was also a Benjamin Page, who lived at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1666, and it is said was married to Mary Whittier, a daughter of Thomas Whittier, and they had nine children, but have been unable to learn their names. There was a Cornelius Page who also lived in Haverhill, in 1677, but find no record of his antecedents.

Edward Page, a cooper, lived in Boston at an early date, and he had the following children born in Boston:

Elizabeth, born 1653.

Sarah, born 1656.

Edward, born 1658.

Jonathan, born 1660.

Penuel, born 1663.

Elizabeth, born 1666.

Humility, born 1673.

It may be explained that the first child named Elizabeth died in infancy, and the daughter born later was given the same name.

There was a George Page, also, who lived in Saco in 1653, but I find no record of any children. There was also a Henry Page who lived in Hampton in 1666, and an Isaac Page living in Boston in 1663.

Onesuphorus Page lived in Salisbury and was married in 1664, to Mary Awksworth, and he became the progenitor of a large family. His children were:

Joseph, born 1670.

Abigail, born 1672.

Mary, born 1674.

Sarah, born 1677.

Onesuphorus, born about 1683.

Another daughter Mary, born 1686.

His first wife died in 1695, and he married a second wife named Sarah Rowell, and they had one son named John, born 1697.

Record also mentions a Thomas Page who came to this country in 1636, from the parish of All Saints, Staynings, Mark Lane, London. He was a tailor aged twenty-nine.

With him came his wife, Elizabeth, and two children, Thomas and Katherine, also two servants.

Savage also mentions a John Paige of Saybrook in 1684; Nathaniel Paige who was living in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1686, and had seven children, born in England, there being no record of their names, but he also had the following children born in this country: James, born 1686; Christopher, born in Billerica in 1691, who was marshall of Suffolk county. The descendants of this Nathaniel Paige are quite numerous, but it is difficult to trace them. He died in 1692. In his will he mentions his wife, Joanna; his daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Simpkins; daughter, Sarah, who was the wife of Samuel Hill, of Billerica; his son, Nathaniel, who lived at Bedford, and Christopher, who lived at Hardwick.

There was also a Nicholas Paige living in Boston in 1665, and it is supposed that he came from Plymouth county, Devonshire, England. He served in Phillip's War in 1675; was captain and later colonel in 1693. He died in 1717.

In the history of Cambridge, Massachusetts, it appears that Col. Nicholas Page was a very prominent man in civil affairs, as well as military, in 1692.

In a rather rare book entitled "The English Emersons," it refers to the descendants of Nathaniel Page who lived in Bradford, Massachusetts, during the time of the Revolutionary War. He was a Minute-man of Bedford, and a cornetist and standard bearer at Lexington, in 1775. He is said to be a descendant of Nathaniel Page who died in 1692.



CHITTENANGO FALLS

**Near the Home of Elijah Page in 1802, a Few Miles North of
Cazenovia, New York**

THE GREAT PAGE ESTATE.

Building air castles is the cheapest kind of architecture, as well as the most unprofitable, unless they can be so planned that in some practical way, the dreams can be worked out and made real. I do not desire to arouse the expectations of any one, as really I have little hopes that the heirs will ever secure any of the property due them from this old estate. Every one, however, will, I am sure, be interested in reading this report which has been carefully prepared from an exhaustive research of the records, and correspondence with hundreds of persons in this country, Canada, England, and Australia. A representative also made a trip to England last spring, and looked up the records as fully as he could, but at that time he did not have in his possession the great mass of information which I have discovered during the past few months.

It will doubtless surprise many to know that for more than eighty years a great estate in England has been awaiting claimants; said to be by far the largest estate in that country and being of almost unbelievably large value. Four years ago it was estimated by some, who claim to know most of its value, to amount to at least one hundred and seventy-five million pounds, which would be equal to \$875,000,000.00. The history of the estate forms one of the most unique cases of land ownership that can be imagined, but it has been so covered up and hidden that I very much doubt if any one aside from the executors would ever be

able to discover just what the property consisted of. Expert genealogists have tried to trace the record back from the last holders of the property, but so far have been unable to do so and we are in doubt as to who the first large property owner of the family was, although undoubtedly Sir Hugo Page received quite a landed estate at the time that he was knighted in the year 1260, by King Henry III, and other amounts have been received at various times by other prominent members of the family.

The so-called "Page Estate" was, at the time of the four brothers, who held it last, a tract composing an area of some sixty square miles including about a third of the County of Middlesex, England, and extending over into Hertfordshire. The town of Harrow is approximately the center of the estate. In early years this was a rather rough country, part of it covered by forests and not supposed to be of high value, but now some of the finest residential districts of London are on this property and it is practically all suburban area which has been highly developed during the past few decades. It includes also some rich agricultural districts towards the Berkshire and Hertfordshire borders. The estate also is said to include many historic properties such as Twyford Abbey, Wembly Park, Sudbury Priory, Harrow Rectory, and the playing fields of Harrow School, which is considered one of the best schools in England, though, of course, not as prominent as Oxford and Cambridge.

It is stated that while the Page family, who were a very important clan in the history of England through the Middle Ages, had considerable property, still a very large amount was added to it, when the land which was the property of the Knights of St. John in Kilburn was given to one

Robert Page on the suppression of the monasteries about the year 1540. Another statement is, that at the time of the trial of Lady Anne Boleyn, wife of King Henry VIII, Edmund Page was a member of the Grand Jury which convicted her and was probably very influential in the awarding of the verdict, which enabled the king to secure a divorce, and he rewarded this Edmund Page, by giving him the properties which he had confiscated from the Catholic monasteries, nunneries, etc.

A local legend relates that the evicted nuns foretold that those who succeeded them in the property would reach the climax of ambition and then disappear. At any rate, this is exactly what has happened.

After the Page family acquired this large property from Henry VIII, it was greatly enlarged by them through the centuries, until it finally reached the hands of the last four brothers, Richard, Francis, William, and Henry, and was passed from one to the other, as none of these parties left descendants. Henry Page, the last holder of the estate, died in 1829 at Marble Arch, not far from Hyde Park, London. It appears also from other records that a certain Richard Page, in the year 1542, acquired the Manor of Wembly, which was once a part of the nunnery lands of the Knights of St. John. The property was later somewhat divided, being owned by five different families of the Pages, but all finally coming into the hands of Henry Page. Records seem to show that his older brother, Richard Page, was born July 20, 1747, and died in 1803. Richard, Francis and William were never married. Henry married, but he had no children, and his wife died before he did.

In trying to trace this matter up, I have secured a copy of the will of Henry Page, the last of these brothers, and also

have had my representative in England search some of the court records. It appears that this will was dated November 16, 1825, and in it, after bequeathing considerable amounts of money and property to various servants who had doubtless remained with him for many years, he bequeathed all the balance of his property both real and personal to his godson, Henry Young, and appointed his solicitors or attorneys at law, Henry Young, doubtless the father of Henry Page's godson, and Francis Fladgate as trustees and executors of the will. It further appears that the day before making the will, he had transferred all of his real estate to these same parties, Henry Young, Sr., and Francis Fladgate, as trustees. He had doubtless arranged with them to see that it went to the young man, Henry Young. I have been unable to find the date of Henry Page's death, but it is stated to be in 1829. There was a codicil to the will dated June 26, 1829, so it must have been during the last six months of the year. His will was duly approved in the courts in February, 1830. Everything in this would appear to be a plain straight willing of the property, but it would seem from the records that the heir, Henry Young, Jr., godson of Henry Page, died after the making of the will, but before the death of Henry Page. This left the matter in the hands of the executors, and they began advertising for the heirs.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY OF
THE PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY
DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me, HENRY PAGE, of Upper Norton street, in the parish of Saint Marleybone, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire. Whereas, by indentures of lease and release, appointment and assignment bearing dated respectively, the indenture

of lease the day before the indenture of release and the indenture of release, appointment and assignment, bearing date the fifteenth day of November, inst., and made between myself, of the one part and my friend, Henry Young, of Essex street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman of the other part, I have settled and conveyed all my manors, messuages, lands, titles, tenements, corn rents, and hereditaments situate at Harrow, in the county of Middlesex, in such manner as I have intended them to go. Now, I do hereby confirm in all respects the said deed and settlement. I direct all my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses to be paid as soon as conveniently can be after my decease out of my personal estate. I give and bequeath unto Richard Franklyn, the elder, Esquire, of the Royal Mint, and Richard Franklyn, the younger, of the same place, Esquire, the sum of one hundred pounds each. I give and bequeath unto Miss Louisa Franklyn, of Totteridge, the sum of one hundred pounds. I give and bequeath unto Catherine O'Donnell, now living with me, as my servant, an annuity or yearly sum of forty pounds for the term of her natural life. I direct my executors, hereinafter named, at their discretion, to purchase for her a government annuity of that amount and in the meantime, until such purchase shall be made, I direct my executors to pay her the same by four equal quarterly payments, out of my personal estate, the first quarterly payment thereof to be made within three calendar months after my decease, the said annuity to be free from the debts or control of any husband she may happen to have, and to be payable, although she does not live with me at my decease, and I also give and bequeath unto the said Catherine O'Donnell, the sum of twenty pounds for mourning, and I give and bequeath unto the said Catherine O'Donnell, if she shall be in my service at the time of my death, all my personal linen, clothes and wearing apparel at the time of my decease, and also the bed and all the other furniture then in her own room and all the kitchen utensils in use at the time of my death, for her own absolute use and benefit; and I give

and bequeath unto each other servant that may be living with me at the time of my decease, the sum of ten pounds each. I give and bequeath unto my god-son, Henry Robert Young, the sum of two hundred pounds, and as to all the rest and residue of my goods, moneys, securities for money, and all other of my lands, estate and effects, both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever situated, and over which I have any right or power of disposition, or of which any person or persons is or are seized in trust for me, I do by this, my last will and testament direct, limit and appoint, give, devise and bequeath the same after my decease unto and to the use of the said Henry Young, his heirs, executors and administrators, absolutely. I charge my personal estate with the payment of the said legacies hereinbefore given. I do hereby devise unto and to the use of the said Henry Young and Francis Fladgate of Queens Square, Westminster, and their heirs, all manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estates whatsoever whereof I am seized as a mortgagee or trustee, but subject to the same right of redemption and trusts as I hold the same, subject to, and I do hereby appoint my friends, the said Henry Young and Francis Fladgate, executors of this my will; and lastly, I do hereby revoke and annul every former will and codicil by me at any time heretofore made.

IN WITNESS, whereof I have hereunto and to a duplicate hereof, set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

HENRY PAGE (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Henry Page, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us; who in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

JOHN JACKSON,
JAMES HYDE,
CHA. PHILLIPS,
12 Essex street, Strand.

THIS IS A CODICIL to the last will and testament of me, HENRY PAGE, of Upper Norton street, in the parish of Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, which will bears date the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, whereas, I have in and by my said will give unto my god-son, Henry Robert Young, the sum of two hundred pounds. Now, I do by this codicil to my said will revoke and make void the said bequest of two hundred pounds. I give and bequeath unto my housekeeper, Catherine O'Donnell, one annuity or yearly sum of one hundred and sixty pounds, in addition to the annuity of forty pounds, and other bequests already given to her in and by my said will, making together the sum of two hundred pounds a year. And I declare that my executors shall have full power and authority, if they shall think fit, to purchase for the said Catherine O'Donnell, a government annuity of the amount of one hundred and sixty pounds, and until such purchase shall be made, I direct my executors to pay the said annuity of one hundred and sixty pounds at such times and in such manner as I have in and by my said will directed the said annuity of forty pounds to be paid, and the said annuity of one hundred and sixty pounds to be also free from the debts or control of any husband the said Catherine O'Donnell may at any time have. I give and bequeath unto my maid servant, Mary O'Donnell, the sum of twenty pounds, instead of the legacy of ten pounds given to her by my said will, as one of my servants. I hereby charge the several bequests given by this codicil upon my personal estate, and I hereby confirm my said will in all respects not altered or varied by this codicil.

IN WITNESS whereof, I, the said Henry Page, have to this codicil to my last will and testament and to a duplicate thereof, set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

HENRY PAGE (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said

Henry Page, the testator, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

JAMES HYDE,
12 Essex street, Strand.

THOMAS MURPHY,
Upper Norton street.

THIS IS A CODICIL to the last will and testament of me, HENRY PAGE, of Upper Norton street, Marylebone, which will bears date the sixteenth day of November, 1825. I give and bequeath unto Mr. — Harding, of Margaret street, Cavendish square, surgeon, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be paid out of my personal estate, being the only property I have the power to charge therewith, but without prejudice to, and not to diminish the bequests in my said will and codicil thereto, in favour of my housekeeper, Catherine O'Donnell. I give unto Catherine Enright the sum of five pounds, to Mary Cromins the sum of twenty pounds, to Mary O'Donnell, my maid servant, the further sum of ten pounds. I give unto Mrs. Wakeham for mourning the sum of ten pounds. I direct also the year's wages to be paid up to Thomas Murphy from the 7th of April last; all the said several legacies to be paid out of my personal estate, and I hereby confirm my said last will and testament and a codicil thereto, dated the 13th day of April last, in all respects not varied by this codicil.

IN WITNESS whereof, I have hereunto and to a duplicate thereof, set my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of June, 1829.

HENRY PAGE (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Henry Page, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who at his request, have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

HENRY NICOLL,
JAMES HYDE,
12 Essex street, Strand.

Proved (with two codicils), first July, 1829. Fos. 10, H. J. T., 437.

Extracted from the principal registry of the probate, divorce and admiralty division of the high court of justice.

I. HENRY PAGE, Esquire, of Upper Norton street, make this codicil to my will April 26, 1829: I bequeath to Thomas Murphy, my servant, fifty pounds per annum for his life. I bequeath to Catherine O'Donnell, my housekeeper, the sum of fifty pounds per annum, in addition to the two hundred pounds per annum already bequeathed by me in my will, for her life. I bequeath to James Harding, surgeon, of Margaret street, five hundred pounds for his kind professional attention. I bequeath to Mr. Lerew, surgeon of Carburton street five hundred pounds for his kind professional attention. I bequeath to Mary O'Donnell ten pounds in addition to the sum named in my will. I bequeath to Ann Bamfield, my servant, ten pounds. I bequeath to Mary Cronin twenty pounds per annum for her life.

HENRY PAGE.

Witness: JOHN BENT 2, Circencester Place, Mary le bone.

This codicil (to will with two codicils, already proved) was proved February 27, 1830. Fos. HK., 116 Beard.

According to the law in England, estates left in the usual way by will, must be settled in twelve years or any claim for them is outlawed or forfeited, but under certain conditions an additional twelve years is allowed, but this was a very peculiar case, there being no direct descendants and the heir having died, the trustees were allowed to hold the property which was constantly advancing in value. Five main lines of railways have run through the place, namely; the Midland, London & Northwestern, Metropolitan, Great Central and Great Western, and two of these

have paid large sums into the court, owing to their distrust of the title acquired, being unwilling to pay it to the trustees. It is reputed that the London and Northwestern in the year 1843, lodged with the court, five hundred thousand pounds sterling, which is equal to \$2,500,000 and a few years later the Metropolitan followed suit by paying in to the court four hundred thousand pounds, equal to \$2,000,000. These amounts have been in the hands of the Bank of England all these years, and with interest added, would be "a king's ransom" by this time.

Under certain conditions in England property cannot be sold absolutely by the owner, and in order to obtain ready money they enter into ninety-nine-year leases for very nearly as much as the full value of the land. It is reported that such leases were made by the four brothers who last held the estate and that they covered large tracts of land which is now of immense value owing to the marvelous growth of the city of London which now takes in practically the entire county of Middlesex. The holders of these long leases probably considered that they about the same as owned the land, so instead of transferring their lease title it appears that they have tried to convey same by absolute transfer. It will make a decided shaking up of titles if the Page heirs are able to prove their right to the property.

The trustees and their successors have sold many pieces of property, during the eighty years which they have held it, and it is not surprising that the question of titles to the various parts of the estate has become exceedingly complicated. In several cases the title of the vendor has been challenged and in one case at least, successfully. Stanmore Grange which is on the north of the estate, having been withdrawn from sale, after its auction had been announced. It is said that

quite recently Reverend John Clifford, the noted Baptist minister, acquired title to a plot of land at full value for the extension of their Westbourne Park Chapel, and that he later learned with amazement that it is a part of the Page Estate, and their title was questioned. In other cases, however, parties to the sale have been well aware of the difficulty in giving a good title, and they have taken this into consideration in arriving at a price for the land purchased.

Under the old rules of feudal tenure, dating from the time when all land was held by the Crown, estates if wanting an heir, reverted to the Crown. Under this law of escheat, which still holds good, the Crown's right to ownership of the Page Estate is now claimed, but under the peculiar conditions of lease, etc., it is doubtful if they can maintain a right to it.

During the past eighty years that the property has been in the hands of the trustees, there have been quite a number of claimants, but none have been able to prove their right to the property or their suits have not been pressed. It is stated that a number of suits were started, but later were dismissed by the plaintiff. It would look as though the executors settled with the plaintiff outside of the courts, rather than to have their hold on this estate disturbed. The latest claimant, however, seems to have been Mr. George H. Morris, of Australia, who in 1908, brought suit against the executors asserting his relationship to be the great grandson of William Page, of Wembly, who was a cousin of Henry Page. He alleged that his father and his predecessors in title have been deprived of the estate by means of concealed fraud, and that neither he nor those through whom he claimed, could with reasonable diligence have discovered the concealed frauds. It is said that his counsel

based his claim on his proofs of a complete chain of family descent.

The plaintiff's claim was, of course, barred by the Statute of Limitations, unless a case of concealed frauds could be made out, and after hearing the counsel on both sides, the judge said, that even on the presumption that plaintiff was heir at law, it was impossible to make any order on the present applications or disturb those who had been in possession for the last eighty years. The motion was accordingly dismissed.

It was a case in which the entire English nation were interested, and it is said that the attorney-general of Great Britain immediately following this court decision, decided to declare the Page Estate escheat of the Crown, and that a select committee of the House of Commons was at once appointed to ascertain, how, by whom, and during what period the nation has been deprived of the proceeds of the immense property, which really should have been theirs, during all these years. I have been unable to ascertain whether said committee has ever taken action or not.

It would appear from the will of Richard Page, that he died in 1803, leaving his estate successively to his three brothers, Francis, William, and Henry, entail; in default of issue, to the survivor of them. Many prominent persons will be disturbed in property rights if this matter is pushed through by the Crown representatives and the nation enters into legal ownership of the Page Estate. It seems also that a suit was brought in 1910 by one William Page vs. Fladgate, but this also, was thrown out of the courts.

It is certain, however, that at various times the trustees have advertised for the heirs though they have apparently usually done so in such a way as to simply fill out the re-

quirements of the law, and enable them to hold the property longer, as, of course, they were themselves securing an immense revenue. In 1888, an advertisement appeared in Lloyd's Newspaper for Thomas Page and C. W. Page. The author's father's name was C. W. Page, a lineal descendant of Thomas Page through whom we claim. His name was mentioned in pension papers of Elijah Page with that of Thomas. In the Times of June, 1888, an advertisement appeared for Elijah Page and James Page, though it is by no means certain that this latter advertisement refers to this particular estate.

I have word from two parties who make a business of looking up such matters, that these four brothers had another brother named Thomas, who came to this country, but so far I have been unable to ascertain the name of the father of these brothers. One statement, however, is that their father's name was Alfred Page, and he was a wealthy iron-master in England. The oldest son, Thomas, became estranged from the family and came to this country, and owing to his having served in the Revolutionary War, he thought that his right to the estate was forfeited.

I am now following out other lines of investigation and may make a trip to Europe next summer; if so, I will make further investigations of these matters. The laws in England are so peculiar that it is very difficult to obtain definite information. It has been held by the courts there, that if a testator has confidence sufficient to appoint any one as executor of his will, no court has any power to inquire into the matter as to whether he has been true to his trust or not, and any one bringing a claim, must prove conclusively that there has been fraud. Owing to their peculiar laws, the executors are not compelled to make any report whatever to the courts

and an inspection of such records as are in the courts, cannot be secured without an order from the executors, so that it is a very easy matter for them to conceal any facts which they do not want to make known. Whether there has been fraud or not, I am not prepared to say, but it looks suspicious, to say the least.

I am not personally interested in any plan for securing a settlement of the estate, as I have large business interests which require my entire time and it would be impossible to give it the attention necessary. Good lawyers have informed me that owing to the peculiar manner in which the real estate was deeded to the trustees it cannot come under the inheritance law and the Crown will have no right to declare it escheated.

I hope that some member of the family who really has a knowledge of English law will take this matter up, push forward an investigation and establish our claim to the property. I will gladly furnish him all the information possible. At this time, however, the person best posted on this estate is doubtless Miss Emma Goring, No. 2 Geneva Street, St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.

A Warning—Do not pay any considerable sum of money to anyone to represent you in this case without a full investigation as to their standing, honesty and reliability. One man asked me for \$1,800.00 to be used in pushing the claim along certain lines. After due investigation I was convinced that he had no information further than that contained in this chapter and very probably not as much.

It is difficult to form any conception of what an immense amount of money \$875,000,000.00 is. If Adam had begun working at the beginning of history, 4004 years B. C. and had lived until this time, working every day except

Sundays he would have had to earn nearly \$500.00 per day to make this sum. If there were a thousand heirs this would mean nearly a million dollars apiece for them. Should you have any information of value be sure to send it in at once.





Scene in the Conservatory at the Page Home, Des Moines

WHO WAS THOMAS PAGE?

This is a question which has vexed many of his descendants and much time has been spent in tracing various clues to try and settle the matter finally. Among the many readers of this book it is hoped there are some who can and will give us definite information, in the meantime we shall print here what we have now before us.

Under the head of Thomas Page, on page 75 of this book, will be found some of the family traditions with which we have had to deal.

An old letter from the late Levi L. Page, dated at Belle Plaine, Iowa, about twenty years ago, says that the father of Elijah (presume he means Thomas) settled near Toronto, then called Little York, Canada, about 1788 or 1790 and died there when more than 100 years old.

From a written statement of his daughter made in 1837 it is believed that he died a short time before that and if so these two statements agree as to his living to the age of about 100 years.

A recent letter from one of the family living in Philadelphia says that in 1751, four or more brothers named Jeremiah, William, Thomas, and Dobson (possibly Benjamin) Page, came from England to America. Jeremiah settled at New London, Connecticut, and in 1760, he married Pollie Ames, and they had the following sons: Joseph, born 1761; Jeremiah, born 1774; Ebenezer, born 1766; Nicola, born

1778; Dobson, born 1780, besides three daughters whose names I am unable to secure. My correspondent is not posted in regard to the descendants of the other three brothers.

The New England Historical Register states that four or more brothers came over from England about 1740, and they located at various places. One named Edward Page located near Boston and he married Rebecca Kilby on November 26, 1741. They had a son named Thomas Page, who married Sarah Cogswell, daughter of John Cogswell, of Ipswich. His sixth son, Kilby Page, was born in Boston, February 3, 1797. I find no record as to where his father Thomas lived before or after that date.

From the Land Book of Upper Canada, we notice that there was a Thomas Page, who on October 13, 1796, applied to the Canadian government for a town lot in Newark, Upper Canada, now called "Niagara on the Lake," but he was refused because he could not prove his loyalty to the British government. Probably this was our man.

There is another record on these books that on June 28, 1795, a certain Thomas Page (perhaps the same man) was allowed a grant of land, but owing to some error the location of the land is not stated and Canada is a big country.

Another application for Crown lands was made by Thomas Page, of Leeds (probably meaning that he came from Leeds, England, on September 21, 1795, and the notation follows, "See J. Todd." Who was J. Todd?

In the records of King's Church, Providence, R. I., it shows the death of a Thomas Page, on April 8, 1790.

In the records of Bedford, Massachusetts, we find the

death of a Thomas Page on July 31, 1809, age seventy-six years. In a book on Genealogy of Boston and eastern Massachusetts families, it says: Thomas Page was among the earliest settlers of Walpole, Massachusetts. He was born about 1715. It is presumed that he was the immigrant ancestor. He married, September 8, 1741, Sarah Robbins, at Walpole. He had six sons in the Revolutionary Army in Walpole companies: Joseph, Thomas, Charles, Asa, Ebenezer, and Libbeus. His children are recorded as follows: Thomas, born June 5, 1743; Sarah, born June 16, 1745; Asa, November 28, 1747, married Susanna Rhoads; Charles, born March 27, 1750, married Hannah Witherton; Mary, born April, 1752; Ebenezer, born February 28, 1755; Joseph, born March 6, 1757; Anne, born December, 1758; Libbeus, June 17, 1761.

Brown's History of Bedford, Massachusetts, refers on page 33, to a Thomas Page as living there in February, 1767, but does not say where he came from. Same book, page 23, says that on January 27, 1775, Thomas Page and four other men were appointed a committee to attend the Provincial Congress to be held February 27, 1775. Same book, page 26, of Appendix, says this Thomas Page was a son of Nathaniel Page, born 1733, died July 31, 1809; no children are mentioned.

In Little's book "The Clan MacFarland," it says Parker Page, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, later of Cambridge, Virginia, had a young brother, Thomas, a mere boy who served with him in the Revolutionary War as a drummer; in later years he married and settled at Cambridge.

There was a Thomas Page, who was a member of the Niagara (Ontario) Library Association on June 8, 1800.

In the History of Hardwick, Massachusetts, it relates that

Nathaniel Paige devised by will to his son, Thomas, in 1772, "My estate in Old England" which came to him through his mother, Susanna, the daughter of Job Lane, of Malden. We notice that Peter Page, the son of our Thomas, was the founder of a town in Vermont called Hardwick. Is there any connection between these?

The records of the United States Pension Office show a certain Thomas Page (W. File 6846), who enlisted at Haverhill, Mass., March 19, 1781, as a drummer in Captain Emerson's Company, Colonel Tupper's regiment. Was in the Battle of Valentine Hill and remained in the service until December, 1783. Born in 1767, name of first wife unknown, but he married a second wife, Polly Thayer, on May 24, 1815. After the war he lived at Cambridge, Vermont. Moved to Georgia, Vermont, in 1801. Died at Milan, Ohio, October 27, 1836. His wife was still living at Milan in 1854, at which time she was allowed a pension. He had a son, Ansel, born 1802, who also lived in Milan, Ohio, in 1854. It is known that the descendants of Elijah Page called him a cousin, but I have been unable to discover just how they were connected. Milan is only about four miles from Norwalk, Ohio, where several of the Page family lived.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

This country is so rapidly being settled with foreigners that it will not be many years until it will be considered a great honor to be a descendant of a family which has been in the United States since the Colonial times. Fifty years ago it would have been an easy matter to have looked up some of the historical facts which we now so much desire in preparing this book, as persons were then living who were conversant with them. Every year some members of the family are passing away and fifty years hence it would be very difficult to secure such data as we now have. A consideration of this subject led me to prepare and print this book.

The various patriotic societies are doing a grand work in preserving family pedigrees as well as national history and it is the duty I think of everyone eligible to ally himself with one of these organizations. They have been active in preserving old landmarks, historic documents and erecting monuments. They foster patriotism, assist in historic research and teach loyalty. Most of the societies have diplomas or certificates of membership in addition to badges which may be worn.

These societies have wonderfully stimulated the study of family history and genealogy. Some of the societies do not desire a large membership and are quite exclusive, requiring not only ancestral eligibility, but high social standing of their members, and they are sometimes criticized on that account,

but really why should not any society have a right to select its own membership. Possibly the very fact that caution is used in accepting persons makes their memberships more highly valued. The following particulars may be of value to you in deciding which you wish to join.

Society of Mayflower Descendants.—For membership it is necessary to prove descent from some one who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.—Consists of those who can trace their lineage to some one who came to this country in the year 1700 or prior thereto.

Colonial Dames of America.—Must show pedigree back to some officer who fought in the colonial wars to some person who was the founder of some city or held high civil office. It is necessary to enter through membership in one of the thirteen state societies and the requirements for membership in these vary somewhat.

Society of Colonial Wars.—Applicants for membership must trace lineage to some one who fought in the colonial wars.

Sons of the American Revolution.—It is necessary to prove that one or more ancestors on either the father's or mother's side served in the Revolutionary War.

Daughters of the American Revolution.—The requirements are similar to those in the Sons of the American Revolution. One bar is added to the badge worn by members for each loyal ancestor through whom they can prove descent.

Daughters of the Revolution.—Similar to the above, but membership must be proven through only the father's line of descent and of the same name as applicant.

Sons of the Revolution.—Requirement similar to the above.

Order of the Cincinnati.—Must show lineage direct from an officer in the Revolutionary War. This is a true order, the right of membership descending only to the oldest son.

Children of the American Revolution.—Same requirements as for the Daughters of the American Revolution, except that both boys and girls under eighteen years of age are admitted.

Society of the War of 1812.—For membership, descent must be shown from some one who took active part in the War of 1812.





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GENEALOGY OF THE PAGE FAMILY.

NOTE: A number is prefixed to most names in this book and when referred to further in other parts of the book it is by this number. In many cases where it is necessary to give history of this person and trace the descent from them their name is printed in "black type," with their number, as previously given, in brackets following the name. Where the children bear the surname Page only their given names are mentioned, otherwise the surname is stated.

The Page family early became prominent in English history and all records go to show that they were eminent and influential in the courts of the various kings. It is quite interesting to trace the family to its origin, but owing to incompleteness of vital statistics of births, marriages and deaths during the earlier years it is a difficult task. While I have not been able to trace the exact genealogy from Hugo de Page through to Nicholas, of Essex, from whom we trace our descent, still it is quite probable that the line extended through some of the following parties, who are mentioned in English history, but I am unable to find date of birth or death of any of these parties, but simply memorandum which connects them with certain events which occurred. Records seem to show that they all claimed to be descendants of Sir Hugo and we shall therefore claim him as an ancestor.

- 1 SIR HUGO PAGE lived at Ebor, Yorkshire, England, in 1257. A record of his deeds and the granting to him of the name will be found in another chapter.

- 2 RICHARD PAGE, son of Hugo was appointed by King Edward I, of England, as an escort to accompany Alexandre III, King of Scotland, on his trip through England. Richard is also mentioned as being present at a reception given by King Edward to the Scottish King in 1289.

NOTE: It would appear from such records as I can discover, that some of the family lived in Devonshire, about the year 1300, and land was given by the King (Edward I.) to several of that name.

- 3* EDMUND PAGE was a commander of troops under King Edward II, in the war which was conducted in 1309 against Scotland.
- 4* ROGER PAGE is mentioned as being the husband of Matilda Page, who in 1327 exchanged certain "land rents" with King Edward III.
- 5* EDWARD PAGE recruited and drilled 600 archers for King Edward III in the year 1346, and he led them in a victorious battle against the French. At that time his home was in Yorkshire.

Brief mention is also made of:

- 6* JOHN PAGE, of Devonshire, in 1377.
- 7* RICHARD PAGE, of Oxfordshire, in 1386.
- 8* JOHN PAGE, of Buckingham, in 1398.
- 9* HUGO PAGE, of Surrey, in 1430.
- 10* GREGORY PAGE, of Sussex, in 1463.
- 11* SIR THOMAS PAGE, of Wrecklemarsh, in 1475.
- 12* SIR JOHN PAGE, who was a general in the army and is mentioned as being of Devonshire in 1483.

NOTE: It is not claimed that the parties numbered 3 to 12* inclusive are given in the line of direct descent, although they were doubtless all lineal descendants of Sir Hugo Page.

- 13 NICHOLAS PAGE lived in Essex in 1490, and here we begin the direct line of descent.
- 14 HENRY PAGE, son of Nicholas (No. 13), was born at Wembley, Middlesex County, England, in 1492, the year that Columbus discovered America. He moved to Essex County and was married in 1520. He later returned to Wembley and his three children were born there. He had a coat-of-arms which is the same that has been used by the family ever since.
- 15 JOHN PAGE, born in 1521, son of Henry, married Audry Redding, daughter of Thomas Redding of Hedgeston, Middlesex County, in 1553, and he had two sons, the eldest, John, became one of the Masters in Chancery.
- 16 RICHARD PAGE, the second son of John (No. 15) was born in 1556, and married Frances Mudge, of London, and they had ten children. The only ones known by name are:
- 17 JOHN PAGE, the oldest son of Richard (No. 16), was born at Middle Temple, in London, in 1585, and married Phebe Paine in 1620, and removed to Dedham, Essex County, England, and later went to America. He is the ancestor from whom we claim descent.
- 18 RICHARD PAGE, the third son of Richard (No. 16), was born in 1589, and married Elmira Whitecliffe, in 1635, and had six children. Nathaniel, his youngest son, was born in 1645, and moved to America in 1675, and at about that time he took the name "Paige."

- 19 THOMAS PAGE, the seventh son of Richard (No. 16), was born at Uxenden, Middlesex County, moved to Sudbury, Harrow Parish, Middlesex, and married in 1622, and had two children, John, born in 1627, and Mary, who were baptized at Harrow, December 26, 1628. This was the John Page usually called Colonel John Page, who emigrated to America in 1650, and founded the Page family of Virginia, which afterwards became very noted. See brief history and genealogy of this family in another part of this book.

JOHN PAGE (No. 17), son of Richard Page (No. 16), lived in London, Middlesex County, and later moved to Dedham, Essex County, fifty-seven miles north-east of London. He emigrated to America with his wife, Phebe and three children, William, Phebe and Daniel (dates of birth unknown) in the ship "Jewell," one of the fleet under the leadership of John Winthrop. They left the port of Yarmouth, England, on April 8, 1630, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts. Shortly afterwards, they moved to Charleston, and then to the peninsula which is now occupied by the city of Boston. This company of about one hundred persons, of whom John Page was a member, purchased the entire peninsula from William Blackstone for a sum equalling about one hundred and fifty dollars. They became the first real settlers of what is now the city of Boston. The colonists, however, were dissatisfied with the soil there for farming purposes, and many members of the colony moved to Watertown, about seven miles west of Boston. John Page lived at Watertown until the time of his death, December 18, 1676, at the age of about ninety years. His wife, Phebe, died September 25, 1677.

age eighty-seven years. John Page was a rather prominent man in the community, being appointed by the court first constable of Watertown. He was admitted a freeman on May 18, 1631, and a record shows that his house was burned in the same year, 1631.

20 WILLIAM, the oldest son of John (No. 17), was born in England, but we have no record of date of his birth. It is presumed that he had no children as none were mentioned in his will. His wife's name was Hannah. She is named in his will. He died December 9, 1664.

21 PHEBE, the second child of John Page, was married to James Cutler, in 1662; there is no record of children.

22 DANIEL, the third child, died when quite young, in August, 1634.

In addition to the three children above mentioned, there were two other sons born in this country.

23 JOHN, born in 1630.

24 SAMUEL, born August 20, 1633.

Another record mentions three other sons, Roger, Edward and Robert, but no dates of birth are given.

JOHN PAGE (No. 23) was born at some time during 1630, the year that the family arrived from England. He was admitted as a freeman on taking the required oath in 1652, when he was twenty-two years of age. He later seemed to have acquired some property, for we find that he sold a piece of land in 1662, and the same year he moved to Groton, Massachusetts, a settlement about thirty-five miles northwest of Boston. The following year, he, John Page (No. 23), then "of Groton," sold forty acres

of land in Watertown to Thomas Hastings. He was elected town clerk of Groton for the year 1668. He served as representative for Groton for the year 1692 in the General Court, held in Boston under the charter of William and Mary, King and Queen of England. He was married in Groton on May 12, 1664, to Faith Dunster, a niece of the president of Harvard College. She died April 3, 1699. They moved back to Watertown again about 1676, and he was a selectman, of Watertown, for the years 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698. He married a second wife whose first name was Emery, and it is supposed that he had a son named Joseph, but his birth is not recorded, although he is mentioned in a deed. John Page died about 1712. He had the following children by his first wife:

25 JOHN, born in Groton, December 10, 1669.

26 SAMUEL, born in Groton, June 4, 1672.

27 MARY, born in Groton, January 9, 1674, married a Mr. Boardman.

28 JONATHAN, born in Watertown, July 24, 1677.

SAMUEL PAGE (No. 24), the youngest son of John Page (No. 17), was born August 20, 1633. We know but little about him, except by a deed executed on November 19, 1689, by him and his wife, Hannah. They are mentioned as being "of Concord," a town about half way between Groton and Watertown. It is thought that he died in 1691. We find that in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, probate office is filed an agreement dated 1704, between Hannah, widow of Samuel Page of Watertown and her children.

These children were:

29 HANNAH, born February 10, 1667, married Thomas Corey.

- 30 SAMUEL, born January 5, 1670.
- 31 EBENEZER, born January 17, 1676.
- 32 MILDRED, married John Harridon.
- 33 MERCY, married Thomas Ingram.
- 34 ELIZABETH, married Mr. Perry.
- 35 SARAH, married Joseph Sanderson.
- 36 EXPERIENCE.

SAMUEL PAGE (No. 26), son of John Page (No. 23), was born at Groton, June 4, 1672, and he married Sarah Lawrence, a daughter of Deacon Nathaniel and Sarah (Morse) Lawrence. Her father's will showed that she died at some time before August 4, 1718. Samuel's second wife was Martha No record is found of her last name nor of the date of either of these marriages. She died September 22, 1746. He married on July 9, 1747, a third wife Sarah (Holland) Parce, and he died on September 7, 1747. He had eight children by the first wife and six by the second wife. His first two children were born in Groton. We find no record of the place where his other children were born nor any list of their names, except the mention of a son named John Page, who died at Jamaica, West Indies, on December 29, 1740, while with the Spanish Expedition, and the following children by the first wife who were mentioned in his will:

- 37 SAMUEL.
- 38 JOSEPH.
- 39 JONATHAN.
- 40 WILLIAM.
- 41 NATHANIEL, born September 4, 1702.
- 42 DAVID.
- 43 SARAH, married Mr. Farnsworth.

Samuel Page (No. 26), and his family lived for several years in South Carolina, and it is quite probable that some of the children were born there. He later returned to Groton, and (in the year 1718) located about eight miles from Groton, in the dense wilderness, at a location which he called Turkey Hills. It is probable that he married his second wife before moving. He was the first settler in that locality, but the following year, 1719, it was surveyed



The Home Farm of Samuel Page from 1718 to 1747.
Near Lunenburg, Mass.

by the government, and the township was given the name of Lunenburg. His farm was about half a mile from the present postoffice of Lunenburg, which is eight miles west of Groton, and four miles northeast of Fitchburg. The surveyors were greatly surprised to find any one living there and on May 11, 1720, when an allotment was made of the land they granted him the ground which he was occupying.

It is also recorded that an allotment of land was made to his son, Joseph Page, at the same time, and, from record at Lunenburg, it would appear that the total amount of land in the two allotments was about one hundred and eleven acres.

I visited Lunenburg last summer looking up historical matters, and saw the old farm, which is one of the best in that part of the country. It is shown by the accompanying illustration, although the house in which Samuel Page lived is not now standing.

Samuel Page became quite a prominent man and was usually called Governor Page, since he was presumed to rule the town. Directly opposite his farm was located the old town graveyard, in which he and several of his descendants are buried. His gravestone still stands, bearing the following inscription:

Here lies buried ye body of Mr. Samuel Page. He was ye first that settled in this town, who departed this life Sept. ye 7, A. D. 1747, in ye 76 year of his age.

When the town was incorporated on August 19, 1728, he was elected a Selectman and served in that capacity until 1731. In 1732, he was appointed rate collector for the town. In 1733, he was elected surveyor and was also elected to the same office in 1738. He was also school commissioner that year. His children by the second wife were as follows:

- 44 ELIZABETH, born March 23, 1719, married Mr. Parker.
- 45 ZACHARIAH, born April 10, 1721, died September 2, 1721.

- 46 DANIEL, born August 10, 1722. He was one of the first settlers of Shirley, Massachusetts.
- 47 MARTHA, born May 31, 1725, died April 1, 1728.
- 48 BENJAMIN, born October 12, 1727.
- 49 THOMAS, born September 6, 1730, at Lunenburg, Mass.

The sons of Samuel Page were all able men, and one of his grandsons, John Page, son of Nathaniel (No. 41), was United States Senator and later elected governor of New Hampshire, for the years 1833-40-41. His son, John A. Page, was a bank president and for sixteen years state treasurer of Vermont.

Samuel Page accumulated what was considered a large property in those days. His will which is dated August 20, 1747, is recorded as follows:

Will of Samuel Page of Lunenburg, Worcester County, Mass. Probate Index No. 44,725. He gives to Son, Samuel Page, 200 £ (\$1,000). Thomas Page, 400 £ (\$2,000) with interest. Heirs of daughter, Sarah Farnsworth, deceased, 200 £ (\$1,000). Daughter, Elizabeth Parker, 200 £ (\$1,000). Son, Samuel Page, my silver-headed cane. Sons, Samuel, Joseph, Jonathan, William, Nathaniel and David, all remaining part of my estate after paying above legacies and 50 £ (\$250) to wife, Sarah Page, which sum I have covenanted and provided shall be given her immediately after my decease, as may fully appear by an instrument signed by me July 7, 1747, and a cu— (illegible). The rest of estate to be divided between sons and will be their full portion with what I have before given them by deed or otherwise. Sons Jonathan and Nathaniel, Executors.

(Seal)

(Signed) Samuel Page.

Probated Nov. 3, 1747.

NOTE: A very long genealogical list of descendants of Daniel (No. 46) and Jonathan Page (No. 39), sons of Samuel, will be found on pages 565 to 579 of Chandler's History of Shirley, Mass.

For list of descendants of Nathaniel Page see Stearns History of Ringe, New Hampshire, page 615.

THOMAS PAGE—Right here we come to a break in the genealogy. It is customary in such cases "to move along in the line of least resistance" and we have therefore accorded him the place here which belongs to Thomas Page (No. 49), the youngest son of Samuel Page, of Lunenburg, but it is not at all certain that he has any right to it. In fact the traditions of our family will not down that our ancestor, Thomas Page, came from England, and this is reported from several different branches of the Page family, who all seem to be familiar with the tradition. We will not say that it is a positive fact, but still it is possible that when our Thomas Page came over to this country he located at the town of Lunenburg and it is him that all after records refer to instead of referring to the son of Samuel, who may have died or moved away. Some records would seem to prove that there were two Thomas Pages living there.

We find in the church records that Thomas Page was admitted to full communion in the Lunenburg Congregational Church, on August 24, 1755.

The next record we find is that Thomas Page married Dorothy Houghton, on December 25, 1755, and that they moved to Leominster, only a few miles distant, the same year, as the parents of Miss Houghton lived near there.

Next we find that under date of February 22, 1761, he was dismissed from the Lunenburg Church to unite with the Leominster Church.

He moved from Leominster to Walpole, New Hampshire, in 1781, and we find frequent reference to him in the town records until 1788, regarding his payment of poll taxes, and being awarded contract for putting up certain buildings for the town.

It is a tradition of the family that Thomas Page was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; that he was captured and was a prisoner at Quebec, and on account of his being English born he was given the choice of either enlisting in the English army, or being sent over to England and tried a traitor. That he very naturally took the former as his choice, with the idea of deserting and again joining the colonists as several other prisoners did. We find no record of the prisoners at Quebec either in this country or in the Canadian records, except a memorandum made by another soldier in which he states that "Thomas Page, a sergeant in Captain Thayer's Company, was listed in the King's service."

This statement is confirmed on page 769, Vol II, of a book entitled "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," where we find that Thomas Page, of Leominster, was enlisted as a private in Captain John Joslin's Company of minute men, in Colonel John Whitcomb's regiment which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Service ten days. Also that he enlisted August 22, 1777, in Captain Nathaniel Carter's Company, Colonel Abijah Stearn's (Worcester County) regiment and marched to Williamstown by order of Brigadier-general Jonathan Warner.

The record of the war department shows a still later enlistment as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
The Adjutant General's Office.

Washington, March 20, 1911.

Charles N. Page,
Des Moines, Iowa.

It is shown by the records of this office that one Thomas Page, rank not stated, served in an organization of Massa-

chusetts troops. His name appears only on an undated list of men raised in the county of Worcester, state of Massachusetts Bay, "for the purpose of filling up and completing the fifteen battalions of Continental troops directed to be raised for the term of nine months from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, agreeable to a resolve of the General Court passed April 20, 1778," which list shows that he arrived at Fishkill June 20; that he belonged to Colonel Sterns's Regiment; was procured from Captain Joslin's Company; that he was 48 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in stature, had dark complexion, and that he was procured for the town of Leominster.

F. C. Ainsworth,
Adjutant General.

It will be noticed that the history is entirely silent from the time of his enlistment in 1775 until his re-enlistment in 1777, and it is very probable that he was in prison and in the English Army during the interval. History shows that the men who went out from the various states in the first enlistments to meet the British marched to Cambridge or to other points near Boston. That instead of taking certain companies or regiments and drafting them into the very dangerous and objectionable service of marching to Canada, they called for volunteers and the new regiments who made the trip were thus taken from various companies. I believe that the tradition of our family is correct and he was one of the brave men who endured the hardships of the long trip through the unbroken forests of Maine and Canada. Wading through swamps where they were obliged to cut out the dense underbrush before them and later enduring the severe winter weather unprotected. They did not arrive at Quebec until the last of December, and their clothing was worn and torn almost to shreds and their shoes so badly worn out that many were obliged to wrap their feet with

cloth or sacking. Indians were ready to pick them off at any time should they stray away from the ranks. It is too bad that no list has been preserved of these brave men who went with Arnold to Quebec, in the fall of 1775.

It would appear that Thomas Page moved from Walpole, New Hampshire, to Westminster, Vermont, in 1788 and about 1790 to Rockingham, Vermont. The name of a Thomas Page supposed to be him appears under the head of Rockingham in the first United States Census taken in 1790. His later residence and date and place of death are unknown, but one relative states that he removed to Upper Canada, probably near the present city of Toronto in 1793, and died in Canada at the extreme age of more than one hundred years. For further information, see chapter headed, "Who was Thomas Page?"

His first wife, Dorothy, died in 1758, and he was married on August 16, 1759, to Mary Knight, of Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Our Thomas Page had nine children, all born in Leominster, and it is of interest to notice that there are two repetitions of name in cases where the first born died in infancy.

- 50 THOMAS, baptized September 5, 1756. Was brought back to the church in Lunenburg to be christened or "baptized" as they called it, as the parents still held their membership there. He died in infancy.
- 51 THOMAS, born May 14, 1758. Died young.
- 52 LEVI, son of Thomas Page's second wife, born September 21, 1760. He was a soldier in the Continental Army enlisting at Leominster, Massa-

chusetts, and served about three or four years. The report of his various enlistments appears in Vol. XI, Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution as follows:

PAGE, LEVI, LEOMINSTER. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Eighth Worcester Company Regiment as returned by Capt. John Joslin, Jr.; residence, Leominster; engaged for town of Leominster; joined Captain Warner's Company, Colonel Marshall's Regiment, term three years; also private Third Company, Col. Thomas Marshall's Regiment; Continental Army pay accounts for service from April 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779; also Capt. William Warner's (Sixth Company), Colonel Marshall's Regiment; return of men who were in camp on or before August 15, 1777; reported taken prisoner February 2, 1779; also Captain Warner's Company, Colonel Marshall's Tenth Regiment. Muster rolls for January and April, 1779, dated West Point; enlisted April 1, 1777; also Captain Park's Company, Colonel Marshall's Regiment. Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780; reported discharged April 1, 1780. Was in Battle of Monmouth.

Supposed to have died unmarried.

- 53 PETER, born May 11, 1762, died an infant.
- 54 ELIJAH, born May 1, 1764. He is the ancestor through whom we trace our descent.
- 55 DOROTHY (also called Dolly), born June 16, 1766.
- 56 PETER, born October 16, 1768.
- 57 BENJAMIN, born July 28, 1771.
- 58 MOLLY, born October 27, 1774.

ELIJAH PAGE (No. 54), son of Thomas Page (No. 49) was born at Leominster, Vermont, May 1, 1764. He moved to Walpole, New Hampshire, with his parents

in 1781, and enlisted the same year for service in the war.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORD.

In response to an inquiry the Pension Bureau replied:

In reply to your request for the Revolutionary service of Elijah Page you are advised that Elijah Page, Survivors' File No. 28839, was allowed pension on an application executed January 1, 1833, at which time he was sixty-seven years of age and a resident of and enlisted at Walpole, N. H., in February, 1781, in Captain Dustin's Company, Colonel Reid's Second Regiment of New Hampshire Troops in General Stark's Brigade. Was wounded in the foot in an engagement with the Indians near Fort Herkimer and sent to the hospital in Albany, where his father, Thomas Page, visited him. Was in the Battle of Valentine's Hill and continued in service until within three or four months of the expiration of his "term of three years" when he was discharged at West Point, N. Y. In 1837 soldier's sister, Dorothy Wright, of Westminster, Vt., and his brother, Peter Page, aged sixty-nine years, of Hardwick, Vt., testified in the case. In 1842 soldier resided with his grandson, Chas. W. Page, in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio; in 1843 he removed to Canada West, as the majority of his children lived in Canada. (Their names are not mentioned.) The date and place of death are not shown. For date of last payment of pension and name of person to whom said payment was made, apply to the Auditor for the Interior Department, Treasury Department, citing the following data: Certificate 5884 issued November 14, 1837, under Act June 7, 1832, at the Albany, New York, agency.

Very respectfully,

V. Warner,
Commissioner.

In July, 1911, I visited the Pension Office in Washington and examined all of the records in his case. I found his application for a pension dated January 1, 1833, at Niagara, Upper Canada, where he lived at that time. In this it is

alleged that at the time of his enlistment in February, 1781, he resided with his father, Thomas Page, at Walpole, New Hampshire, but joined the company at West Point, New York. He marched up the Hudson and Mohawk rivers as far as Fort Herkimer where he was wounded in one foot while in an engagement with the Indians. When he recovered sufficiently he rejoined the army and went down the Hudson to Callow Hill, below West Point; thence to Valentine Hill, where he was in a battle with the British.

Pension was allowed on February 20, 1833, of \$34.85 per year, and his voucher at that time shows his residence as St. David's, Province of Upper Canada, and states that he had lived there for twenty-one years. Previous to that time he lived at Hartland, Niagara County, New York.

In the year 1837, Elijah applied for an increase of pension as he had always been very lame from the wound received in the army. At that time his brother, Peter Page, then living at Hardwick, Caledonia County, Vermont, testified to the truth of Elijah's statement and says that at the time of Elijah's enlistment he also lived with his father, Thomas Page, at Walpole, New Hampshire.

In the same case his sister, Dorothy Page Wright, said to be of Westminster, Vermont, although I noticed that her sworn statement was dated at Newfane, Windham County, Vermont, June 9, 1837, testifies that in 1781 she was about fifteen years old and lived with her late father, Thomas Page, in Walpole, New Hampshire. That her brother Elijah enlisted in 1781 about the first of the year and returned home in 1783, at which time he was very sick with fever and ague. That in July or August, 1782, word came that Elijah was wounded and her father went to see him,

taking with him, clothes, etc. He was gone about six weeks and on his return said he found Elijah wounded in the foot and in a pitiful condition.

The pension of Elijah Page was increased to \$80.00 per year on November 14, 1837.

I find by reference to a bound volume of the "State Papers of New Hampshire," that Elijah Page enlisted February 17, 1781, and was allowed a bounty in accordance with the following:

By an act of the General Court passed January 12, 1781, a bounty of 20£ was granted for every recruit enlisted to serve in the Continental Army for the term of three years or during the war to be paid equal to Indian corn or at the rate of four shillings per bushel with interest from the day of muster, but by an after resolve were paid out of the specie tax.

On August 5, 1783, Elijah Page said to be "of Walpole" was married at Swanzey, New Hampshire, to Sybil Brooks, a daughter of James Brooks, of Swanzey, near Marlborough, New Hampshire. A few months later her sister was married to Elijah's brother, Peter.

The family still lived in New Hampshire in 1786, when his second son Elijah was born, but it would appear that at the time of the first United States census in 1790, he lived at Pownal, Bennington County, Vermont.

The next record we find as to their residence is that they live at Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, in 1793, as that is the date and place of birth of his daughter, Esther.

There is a record at Cazenovia, Madison County, New York, that a certain "Mr. Page," was one of the first three permanent settlers near the north end of the lake, about 1797, if we may judge the date from contemporary events.

I believe that this refers to Elijah as we know that he lived near Chittenango Falls, near the north end of Cazenovia Lake in 1802. I find a statement on the records of the Fenner Baptist Church (organized in 1801) located near Chittenango Falls that Elijah Page was baptized on June 10, 1802, and Sibel Page on July 25, 1802. Before that date the family were supposed to have been Congregationalists. There is one statement that for a short time he lived near Herkimer, New York, before moving to Cooperstown.

It appears that he moved from Cazenovia to Hartland Township, Niagara County, New York, where he lived



Tombstone of Elijah Page at St. Davids, Ontario, Canada

for some time, presumably near the village of Royalton. From 1812 to 1833, he lived at St. David's, Ontario, a short distance from Niagara Falls. From 1833 to 1842, it is supposed that he lived at Louth, near St. Catherine's. In 1842, he lived with his grandson, Charles W. Page, at Norwalk, Ohio. Later the same year he removed to Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, where he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Esther Page Brown, until his death which occurred on March 24, 1855. He was buried in the little cemetery at the town of St. David's about seven miles east of St. Catherine's, Ontario. Most of his children lived in that part of Canada. My son, Frank, made a photograph of his tombstone when we were in Canada last summer which is reproduced here. The verse on the lower part of the stone reads:

"Haste thee from the grave to glory
Armed by faith and winged by prayer;
Heaven's eternal day is before thee,
God's own hand shall guide thee there."

The children of Elijah Page and his wife Sibel Brooks Page were as follows:

- 59 THOMAS, born at Walpole, New Hampshire, November 13, 1784.
- 60 ELIJAH, son of Elijah Page (No. 54), was born at Walpole, April 23, 1786. Through him we trace our descent. See sketch later.
- 61 POMEROY, born April 1, 1789. Think he died in infancy.
- 62 MARY (also called Polly), born September 8, 1790.
- 63 LEVI, born December 5, 1791; moved to Canada at an early date.
- 64 ESTHER, born at Cooperstown, New York, on May 30, 1793, died at Niagara-on-the-Lake.
- 65 AARON, born September 7, 1794.

- 66 ELECTA, born April 23, 1796.
- 67 LORAINÉ, born April 17, 1798.
- 68 SIBIL, born October 18, 1799; died in infancy.
- 69 PETER, born July 18, 1801. He became a farmer and lived at Godridge, Ontario.
- 70 LUCINDA, born July 17, 1803; lived at St. Catherine's, Ontario.
- 71 ANNIE, born May 27, 1805.
- 72 EPHRAIM, born March 13, 1808.

DOROTHY PAGE (No. 53) was married in 1791 to Azariah Wright, Jr., son of Captain Azariah Wright, of Westminster, Vermont, who was quite a noted man in his day and served in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. Dorothy's name appears as Dolly Wright in most of the records. She and her husband lived at Westminster for some time. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in Major E. Day's battalion in September, 1781. By the records at the Pension Office, I find that in 1837, she was living in Newfane, Vermont, and she died August 23, 1838. It is reported that later the family settled in Illinois, but I have not succeeded in tracing them. Their children were as follows:

- 73 HOSEA WRIGHT; born November 23, 1792, married Thankful Clark, moved to Illinois in 1845, and he had a son, Reverend Joseph Wright.
- 74 OLIVIA WRIGHT, born March 25, 1795, married Jeremiah Eaton. Died March, 1862. They lived at Vinton, Iowa, and had four children, Romanzo, Josiah, Syreno, Livina.
- 75 ORPHIA WRIGHT, born July 20, 1797, married Clark Reed, died October 6, 1828.

- 76 HULDAH WRIGHT, born August 20, 1799, married Edward Darling, and moved to Illinois.
- 77 POLLY (Mary) WRIGHT, born September 8, 1801, married David Averill and moved West, died 1861.
- 78 JACOB WRIGHT, born September 11, 1803, died May 6, 1828.
- 79 Amasa WRIGHT, born January 29, 1806, married Henrietta Crabb, died 1876. Lived near Hardwick, Vermont.
- 80 RUTH (also called Anna) WRIGHT, born April 2, 1808, married I. Woodward.
- 81 HARRIET WRIGHT, born in 1811, married Obed Averill, died March 2, 1844.

PETER PAGE (No. 56) was married at Walpole, New Hampshire, on January 19, 1785, to Hannah Brooks, a sister of Sibil Brooks, the wife of his brother, Elijah, and daughter of James Brooks, of Swanzey, near Marlborough, New Hampshire. At the time of the first United States Census in 1790, he lived at Dewey's Gore, now a part of the town of Peacham, Vermont. In March, 1792, he removed with his wife and three children to Hardwick, Vermont, drawing them on a hand sled over the deep snow while he wore snow shoes. His youngest son, Jabez, who was pulled along in a wooden bread trough, afterwards became a member of the Vermont legislature. Peter made the first clearing in the town and was a pioneer settler there, enduring great hardships in that wild northern section, far from civilization.

I find no record in the family reports of his having served in the Revolutionary War, but am inclined to think that he

was the Peter Page who was a captain of the Skeensborough, Vermont, Volunteers, serving in Colonel Walbridge's Regiment from July 28, 1781, to November 23, of the same year. He died December 20, 1852. His children were as follows:

- 82 LEVI, born January 15, 1787; married Priscilla Ingalls.
- 83 BETSEY, born January 14, 1789; married John Dana.
- 84 JOHN C., born August 19, 1791; married Rhoda Smith; died November, 1835.
- 85 ELIHU S., born March 2, 1793; married Phebe Mitchell; died July 20, 1886.
- 86 AUREY, born March 12, 1795; married Enoch Smith.
- 87 PETER, born December 22, 1796.
- 88 THOMAS, born October 15, 1799; married Mercy Ward; died March 12, 1884.
- 89 JAMES, born December 26, 1802; married Eliza Sweet; died August 24, 1880.

Five of the children, Levi, Betsey, Elihu, Aurey and Peter, removed to Pennsylvania, and very little is known of them.

Nettie, the granddaughter of James Page (No. 89), is the wife of Judge W. H. Taylor, of the Superior Court of Vermont, now living at the old home town of Hardwick. From him I obtained much of the information regarding this branch of the family.

BENJAMIN PAGE (No. 57) married Molly Wright, a sister of Azariah Wright, Jr., (husband of Dorothy Page) in 1791. Their children were

90 LUCRETIA, born August 17, 1792.

91 POLLY, born September 16, 1796.

92 MARIAN, born November 27, 1798.

MOLLEY PAGE (No. 58) married Amos Guernsey in 1801. They had only one child.

93 AMOS GUERNSEY, JR., born September 6, 1802.

THOMAS PAGE (No. 59) was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, on November 13, 1784; married Hannah Rice on March 8, 1809, at Pelham, Ontario, he having moved there some time previous. They became Quakers, and his farm was on Quaker Road, near Font Hill, not far from where the Welland Canal is now located. Children:

94 DARINDA, born June 13, 1811.

95 HIRAM, born March 6, 1813; married Martha Wain. They had two children, Richard and Caroline.

96 JONATHAN, born August 10, 1814; married Catherine Page, a cousin, and they had three children: Daniel, William and Phebe.

97 ESTHER, born April 16, 1816; married Thomas D. Wilson and their children were: Darinda and Amanda. The family live at Pelham, Ontario.

98 CATHERINE, born November 26, 1817.

99 EDWARD, born May 15, 1818.

100 GILBERT, born March 19, 1820; married Elizabeth L. Fell, and they had seven children, namely: Charles K., Margaret, Evalyn S., James W., Ellen C., William H. and Edward. They are said

to be all living in Pelham, Ontario, at this time, with the exception of Evalyn, who married Leonard Stringer, and lives at Fenwick, Ontario.

- 101 AARON, born September 8, 1822.
- 102 SYDNEY R., born May 1, 1824.
- 103 ELIJAH, born February 6, 1826.
- 104 ELIZABETH, born January 29, 1832.

Most of the descendants of Thomas Page (No. 59) are living in or near Pelham, Ontario.

ELIJAH PAGE (No. 60), Son of Elijah (No. 54), was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, April 23, 1786. Doubtless he went with his father's family to their various homes in Vermont and New York state. He was married at Cazenovia, New York, in 1808, to Elizabeth Robbins. Her mother was from Scotland, but she was born in this country. Elijah's brother, Thomas, and some of his other relatives had moved to Canada near Niagara some time previous, and Elijah and his wife were on a visit there when their only son

105 CHARLES WASHINGTON PAGE was born on March 17, 1809. About two months later, on May 23, 1809, the mother died. After her death Elijah returned to Cazenovia, where he lived for a while and then for a short time lived at Bath, and Fredonia, New York. He was fairly successful in business and in 1813 he removed to Wooster, Ohio, where he became a banker and was largely interested in the building of the Erie Canal. In 1815 he married Marcia Frayrie, a daughter of Elihu Frayrie, of Vermont. About 1825 they moved to Burbank, Ohio, and later to Milan, Ohio, where he and his brother Aaron kept a hotel. He had lost all his property in connection with cer-

tain contracts taken for the building of the canal, and it discouraged him greatly, so that when the California "Gold Fever" began in 1849 he was one of the first to become interested and he took his horse and single wagon and started for the coast. He was taken sick on the route and died at Independence, Missouri, in 1849. A few years later his oldest son, Charles, made a trip to Independence, found the grave and erected a tombstone. Marcia, the second wife of Elijah, died April 1, 1853, while living with her daughter, Mrs. Coulter, in Johnson County, Iowa. The children of Elijah Page by his second wife were:

- 106 AARON FRAYRIE, born September 28, 1817.
- 107 ORANGE ELIJAH, born January 6, 1819.
- 108 MARIANNA, born August 2, 1820; died June 24, 1822.
- 109 ELIHU BROOKS, born November 25, 1822.
- 110 JOSIAH N., born September 8, 1824; died in infancy.
- 111 MARIA ESTHER, born at Norwalk, Ohio, May 25, 1826.
- 112 LEVI LYMAN, born April 28, 1830.
- 113 JERUSHA LUCRETIA, born January 17, 1832.

CHARLES WASHINGTON PAGE, (No. 105), or C. W. Page, as he usually wrote his name, was born March 17, 1809, in Niagara Township, Ontario, on what is now called the Herson farm near the present village of St. David's, while his parents were on a visit there, their home being at Cazenovia, New York. When he became of age, he was declared by the courts, a native born citizen of the United States. His mother never regained strength and died on May 23, 1809, about two months



General C. W. Page, Norwalk, Ohio, 1837-1869.

after his birth, and he was brought up by an aunt near Niagara, Ontario. From what records I can secure, I think that he was apprenticed when quite young to Jonah Hugill, of Toronto, then called Little York, Upper Canada, and learned the trade of a harness maker. He married Eleanor Hugill, the daughter of his employer, on August 13, 1830. She was born in Yorkshire, England, April 3, 1809; died May 7, 1845. They located at Whitby, Ontario, thirty-seven miles east of Toronto, in the spring of 1832. At Whitby he owned a large tannery, but was burned out and lost everything. In May, 1836, he emigrated to Norwalk, Ohio, near where his father lived, and engaged in the harness business. In January, 1837, he purchased five acres of land in the town of Norwalk from the trustees of the Norwalk Seminary for about \$50.00 per acre, and later purchased other properties.

C. W. Page was a tall man of commanding appearance, a Brigadier General in the State Militia for a number of years. For some years he conducted a store and was Justice of the Peace. His residence was a large brick house, built by him on Main Street in what is now one of the principal business locations of the town, and he was prominent in the Baptist Church and in all good works. He was Mayor of Norwalk during the time of the great Cholera Plague and when other officials fled from the city, he stayed there and went into the infected homes personally and helped care for the sick and bury the dead. He put the town under military orders and by his extra precautions regarding diet, etc., it is thought that many lives were saved. When the plague was past, at an enthusiastic meeting, Mr. Page was given public thanks for so constantly risking his own life and that of all of his family in his untiring efforts for the stricken

citizens. His health failed and about 1859 he resigned his commission in the Militia, sold his business and home in Norwalk, and moved to Clyde, Ohio, where he took up the legal profession, having finished the study of law and been admitted to the bar in 1857 before leaving Norwalk. He was a member of the Royal Arch Masons, the I. O. O. F., and the Sons of Temperance.

He owned some property at Clyde, but most of his money was invested in city lots and land in and around Omaha, Nebraska. He was robbed of this by means of forged deeds, which he discovered two or three years later, after most of the property (which would now be of immense value) had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers. He moved to Omaha in 1868 in order to prosecute the guilty parties and regain his property. The courts were slow and his health was poor and before the cases were settled he died of some liver complaint, doubtless aggravated by the worry incident to these property troubles. His death occurred on March 25, 1870. He had six children by his first wife, Eleanor, as follows:

- 114 JOHN ELIJAH, born October 24, 1833, in Whitby, Ontario, and is still living at Pueblo, Colorado.
- 115 ANN JANE, born October 18, 1835, in Whitby, Ontario; died August 3, 1865.
- 116 MARY HANNAH, born November 6, 1837, at Norwalk, Ohio; died January 10, 1859.
- 117 ELIZABETH ESTHER, born December 12, 1841, in Norwalk. Is still living in Cleveland, Ohio.
- 118 JULIETTE N., born October 7, 1844, in Norwalk; died in January, 1881.

After the death of his first wife, C. W. Page was married to a second wife, Juliette Nash, in October, 1846. She was born at Smyrna, New York, July 2, 1820, and died in Omaha, April 3, 1901. See record of her life in the chapter on the Nash family. Their children were as follows:

- 119 CELINA A., born September 1, 1847; died April 12, 1848.
- 120 CORDELIA CHRISTIANA, born September 3, 1849; died November 24, 1906.
- 121 SARAH FELICIA, born October 28, 1851; married Carr Axford, now lives in Omaha.
- 122 IDA STELLA, born May 28, 1855; died in Des Moines, September 10, 1887.
- 123 EVA DELLA, born May 28, 1855, and now lives in Cleveland, Ohio.
(It will be noticed that the above two were twins.)
- 124 CHARLES NASH, born at Clyde, Ohio, May 29, 1860, now lives in Des Moines.

JOHN E. PAGE (No. 114), who was born in Whitby, Ontario, on October 24, 1833, lived in Norwalk, Ohio, during his early life, but moved to Iowa about 1854. Was married to Nancy E. Ewing in December, 1855. He enlisted in the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War, and was rapidly advanced until he became a captain. Was severely wounded and captured, being held a prisoner at Libby Prison for some time, but finally made his escape.

After the war, he located at Marshalltown, Iowa, then moved to Chicago, and finally to Pueblo, Colorado, where he now lives. His children were as follows:

- 125 CHARLIE, born at Iowa City, Iowa, November 9, 1856. Lives at Berkeley, California.

- 126 EURETTA, born at Marshalltown, Iowa, September 11, 1868; married William Rose.
- 127 FRANK DELBERT, born at Marshalltown, December 11, 1870.
- 128 NELLIE MAY, born at Chicago, Illinois, June 5, 1874; married Otto Anderson and now lives at Berkeley, California.

The second wife of John E. Page was Mary Anne Sheets, and they had three children:

- 129 HANNAH ELEANOR, born January 6, 1879; now lives in Pueblo, Colorado.
- 130 JOHN E., born December 9, 1882; died July 4, 1886.
- 131 ESTELLE H., born April 12, 1886; married Herbert Hopwood; now living in Rifle, Colorado.

ANN JANE PAGE (No. 115) who was born at Whitby, Ontario, October 18, 1835, was married to Hiram P. Starr, February 22, 1855. She died on August 3, 1865. They had two children:

- 132 PEREZ HIRAM STARR, born in 1858; now lives in Detroit, Michigan. No children.
- 133 HELEN STARR, born 1861; married Mr. Trescott, and now lives in Birmingham, Ohio. They had one son, Starr Trescott, who lives at Newport News, Virginia.

ELIZABETH ESTHER PAGE (No. 117) was born in Norwalk, on December 12, 1841. Was married on September 14, 1864, to Levi F. Bauder, and still lives in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Bauder was born January 28, 1840; he served several years in the Civil War and is quite

prominent in the G. A. R. Was for many years auditor of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and editor of a daily paper in Cleveland. Their children are:

- 134 ARTHUR RUSSELL BAUDER, born June 23, 1865; married to Eva Rollinson Bridgart, on December 30, 1896, and they now live at North Haven, Connecticut. They have the following children: Russell B., born December 25, 1897; Walter W., born September 18, 1899; Catherine P., born November 18, 1901; Robert, born in 1906.
- 135 FRANK STANLEY BAUDER, born November 15, 1867; was married on October 14, 1891, to Martha M. Koch, and they live in Cleveland, Ohio, at 6604 Superior Avenue. They have the following children: Helen, born October 10, 1892; John Francis, born June 15, 1896; Carl Burnett, born July 19, 1898; Stanley Page, born August 21, 1901.
- 136 GRACE ETWORREL BAUDER, born November 15, 1869; was married on December 24, 1897, to John B. Seanor, now living at Fitzgerald, Georgia, and they have had only one child: Preston Bauder Seanor, born October 16, 1898.
- 137 WALTER STEWART BAUDER, born March 23, 1872, served in the Spanish-American War, as captain of Company L, 5th Regiment, O. V. I. Died June 25, 1900, unmarried.
- 138 BLANCHE ALBERTA BAUDER, born January 15, 1875; was married on August 25, 1895, to

Fred R. Kent, and they live at Birmingham, Ohio. They have had two children: Eleanor Robbins Kent, born June 11, 1896; Clarence Everett Kent, born April 10, 1901.

- 139 FLORENCE WINIFRED BAUDER, born July 12, 1883, and is now living in New York City, unmarried.

JULIETTE N. PAGE (No. 118), was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on October 7, 1844; married Abijah Riker, and their children were:

- 140 LILY RIKER, born 1867, married Mr. ——— Walker; lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

- 41 EDITH RIKER, born 1870; married Mr. ——— Gordon; lives in Cleveland, Ohio, at 746 Eagle Avenue.

CORDELIA CHRISTIANA PAGE (No. 120), who was born at Norwalk, Ohio, September 3, 1849; was married at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1870, to Charles L. Drew, and they moved to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1871, where she died on November 24, 1906. Their children were:

- 142 FRANK LORAIN DREW, born in Omaha, Nebraska, February 17, 1871; now lives at Forest Hill, Massachusetts. Unmarried.

- 143 HERBERT DANA DREW, born in Boston, January 17, 1874; married on June 10, 1896, to Sarah J. Sands. He died May 22, 1908. They had two children who are still living with their mother in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Their children were: Evangeline May, born February 25, 1897; Charles Herbert, born August 21, 1898.

- 144 SARAH ELIZABETH DREW, born September 26, 1879; married James Alfred Graham, now lives in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Their children are: Dorothy Wray-Graham, born April 16, 1901; James Alfred Graham, born January 8, 1903; Frank Herbert, born May 27, 1905; Robert Loraine, born February 25, 1909; Margaret Elizabeth, born August 24, 1910. All the above live with their parents in Dorchester, Massachusetts.
- 145 WALTER HARRISON DREW, born October 3, 1881, lives in Boston, Massachusetts; unmarried.
- 146 LUELLA CORDELIA DREW, born January 28, 1884; married Albert E. Eckert, and their children were: Albert, born March 5, 1906; Alice Mildred, born August 21, 1909, who live with their parents in Dorchester, Massachusetts.
- 147 IDA ALLIAN DREW, born March 10, 1886, lives in Dorchester, Massachusetts, unmarried.
- 148 ALICE AUGUSTA DREW, born December 1, 1888; lives in Dorchester, Massachusetts, unmarried.

SARAH FELICIA PAGE (No. 121) was born in Norwalk, Ohio, October 28, 1851; was married June 18, 1872, to Carr Axford and they still live in Omaha, Nebraska. Their children are:

- 149 IDA LOUISE AXFORD, born April 6, 1873; married George Kinney. Has one child named Ruth, born 1902. They live in Rockford, Illinois.

- 150 GEORGE HENRY AXFORD, born May 15, 1877; now lives in Trinidad, Colorado.
- 151 KATE ELIZABETH AXFORD, born October 8, 1882; died in April, 1884.
- 152 CHARLES EDWARD AXFORD, born January 2, 1884; now lives in St. Louis, Missouri.

IDA STELLA PAGE (No. 122) was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on May 28, 1855, and was married at Kingsley, Ohio, to Robert W. Henderson, in January, 1881, and they lived in Boston. She died while on a visit to her mother in Des Moines, Iowa, on September 10, 1887. Mr. Henderson now lives at Quincy, Massachusetts. They had the following children:

- 153 MARION J. HENDERSON, born February 10, 1883; married Lawrence F. Hardy, and has one small child. They live in South Orange, New Jersey.
- 154 HAROLD PAGE HENDERSON, born April 1, 1885; unmarried; lives in Boston, Massachusetts.
- 155 RUTH HENDERSON, born August 14, 1886; married October 10, 1911, to Harry F. Abbott, and now lives at No. 4 Hooper Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

EVA DELLA PAGE (No. 123), who was born at Norwalk, Ohio, May 28, 1855, was married to Rev. H. W. Wilson, a Baptist clergyman, in 1879. Is now a widow with no children. Lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES NASH PAGE (No. 124) was born in Clyde, Ohio, May 29, 1860. Moved with his parents to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1868, and from thence to Des

Moines, Iowa, about May 1, 1876. Owing to the death of his father he was obliged to leave school, when about fourteen years of age, and learned the printer's trade in Omaha. After coming to Des Moines, he took a course in the Iowa Business College and then entered the employ of S. L. Fuller & Co., seedsmen, in Des Moines. The name of the firm was later changed to C. W. Dorr & Co. In 1886, he secured a controlling interest and changed the name to the Iowa Seed Co., under which name it has been conducted ever since, and the business has been built up to national importance, having a host of customers in every state, and also customers in almost every civilized country. For about five years, he was editor of a monthly publication called "The Western Garden and Poultry Journal," which became quite prominent, but owing to the seed business growing so rapidly, he was obliged to dispose of the publication. He is also the author of quite a number of books which have had extended circulation, some of them reaching the 16th edition.

He has been prominent in the trade, serving as president of the American Seed Trade Association, the Society of Iowa Florists, and for five years president of the Iowa Seed Dealers' Association.

He was married at Riga, New York, on October 21, 1885, to Minnie L. Day, who was born at Oak Orchard, New York, on January 19, 1865. Their children, all born in Des Moines, are as follows:

- 156 CHARLES EARNEST, born October 19, 1887;
now lives in San Diego, California.
- 157 FRANK HOMER, born February 28, 1890.
- 158 GRACE VIOLET, born September 19, 1893.
- 159 LILY ELEANOR, born June 19, 1896.

- 160 GEORGE DAY, born June 23, 1900.

The last four named are unmarried and live with their parents in Des Moines.

AARON FRAYRIE PAGE (No. 106), born September 28, 1817. Lived for a while at Akron, Sandusky, and Milan, Ohio, but moved to Iowa City, Iowa, about 1850. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, May 11, 1893. He was married on June 27, 1841, to Celinda Cary, and their children were:

- 161 HOMER R., born October 17, 1842, at Milan, Ohio. Died November 5, 1891.
162 MARCIA MARIA, born July 30, 1845; died November 3, 1852.
163 AARON ALBERT, born May 8, 1848; died November 23, 1852.
164 PHILENA C., born November 3, 1851; died September 8, 1852.
165 ORANGE ALFRED, born at Iowa City, Iowa, May 3, 1854.

HOMER R. PAGE (No. 161) was married on August 11, 1869, to Hattie E. Frisbee, and they moved to Des Moines about 1877, where he was one of the most prominent physicians. Their children were as follows:

- 166 LILIAN MAY, born May 1, 1872; married Ellsworth L. Daugherty, on June 20, 1895, and their children are: Raymond Page Daugherty, born May 8, 1900; Harriet Daugherty, born August 11, 1906. They are both living with their parents in Des Moines.
167 ADDISON CARY, born October 3, 1874; un-

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married. He is a prominent physician in Des Moines.

- 168 ORVILLE L., born April 22, 1877. Is a civil engineer living in Des Moines. Unmarried.

ORANGE ALFRED PAGE (No. 165) was married on February 5, 1879, to Lizzie Shelp. They lived at Des Moines for a number of years, but the entire family are now living at Lawton, Oklahoma, and their children are:

- 169 EVA CELINDA, born December 27, 1879; married Max Engals, in April, 1910.
- 170 MABEL ELIZABETH, born January 7, 1886, at Oskaloosa, Iowa; unmarried.

ORANGE ELIJAH PAGE (No. 107) was married on February 14, 1842, in Milan, Ohio, to Phila M. Rule. She is a descendant of Mary, Queen of Scots, and first cousin to Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame. She is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Emma C. Lowe, in Cleveland, Ohio, aged 91 years. He died December 28, 1891. Their children were as follows:

- 171 JAY EDGAR, born January 24, 1843; lives at Dallas, Texas.
- 172 FRANCES ELIZA, born July 31, 1845; married W. B. Colson, and they live in Cleveland, Ohio. They have two sons.
- 173 EMMA CLAIR, born September 11, 1847; married Mr. — Lowe. She is a widow, and lives in Cleveland, Ohio.
- 174 MAY ADELLA, born September 19, 1849; married Mr. — Blake. They have one son. Now live at Kent, Ohio.

- 175 JAMES ORANGE, born November 28, 1851; lives at Fruitvale, California, with his three daughters.

ELIHU BROOKS PAGE (No. 109) married Vashti J. Richey on May 4, 1848, and their home was in Richland County, Illinois. He died November 28, 1857. They had three children as follows:

- 176 DAVID R., born May 11, 1850, and now lives at 629 Terry St., Longmont, Colorado.
- 177 MARY ELLEN, born April 9, 1853; married John Cunningham and now lives at No. 11 East Monroe St., Casey, Illinois.
- 178 FANNIE HOLMES, born August 5, 1857; married C. B. Davis, and lives in Chicago.

MARIA ESTHER PAGE (No. 111) was married at Norwalk, Ohio, on December 8, 1846, to Dr. James Porter Coulter. He was born September 7, 1821, in Richland County, Ohio. They moved to Solon, Johnson County, Iowa, in 1852. She died October 30, 1886. Their children were as follows:

- 179 ALONZO M. COULTER, born August 14, 1848; died February 22, 1850.
- 180 ROBERT F. COULTER, born January 16, 1850; died August 15, 1852.
- 181 LOUISA ALICE COULTER, born March 19, 1852; married L. H. West, and now lives at Iowa City, Iowa.
- 182 ELVA M. COULTER, born August 23, 1854. Became quite prominent as a physician. Died in Chicago, in April, 1895. Unmarried.

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- 183 CORA IDA COULTER, born March 4, 1856; married J. McKarahan. Now lives at Grinnell, Iowa.
- 184 FRANK JAMES COULTER, born October 4, 1858; lives at Iowa City, Iowa, with his two children, Clarence C. and Etta.
- 185 MARY M. COULTER, born August 17, 1860; died November 8, 1862.
- 186 ELLA MAY COULTER, born August 10, 1864; died September 29, 1865.
- 187 ELMER E. COULTER, born June 12, 1866; lives at West Branch, Iowa.
- 188 HATTIE MAUD COULTER, born May 20, 1868; married Sherman Schroeder. Lives at Battle Creek, Mich.

LEVI LYMAN PAGE (No. 112) married Amanda Ewing, January 10, 1854. He died in August, 1903. Their children were:

- 189 ARTHUR ELMER, born January 7, 1857.
- 190 BARTON EDGAR, born January 8, 1861.
- 191 JAMES HARRY, born September 14, 1863.
- 192 DELLA MAY, born December 8, 1868.

ARTHUR ELMER PAGE (No. 189) married Jennie E. Andrews, August 3, 1880. They now live at Frederic, Wisconsin. Their children are as follows:

- 193 EDNA, born February 4, 1885.
- 194 ADA, born July 7, 1887.
- 195 ARTHUR ORRIN, born November 21, 1889.
- 196 TRACY SHEPARD, born November 14, 1892.
- 197 BERTHA LEORA, born May 23, 1895.

BARTON EDGAR PAGE (No. 190) married Jennie Fitzgerald, November 17, 1885. He died July 10, 1893. Their children are as follows:

- 198 HAROLD VINCENT, born February 8, 1888.
- 199 RAYMOND LESTER, born November 3, 1889.
- 200 MILTON BURTON, born August 4, 1891.
- 201 HARVEY WARREN, born March 8, 1893.

JAMES HARRY PAGE (No. 191) married Etta De Lay, on February 19, 1889, and they had one child:

- 202 EDGAR, born April 9, 1891. They live at Sterling, Colorado.

DELLA MAY PAGE (No. 192) married Frank M. Roseberry, on September 16, 1885. They now live at Le Mars, Iowa. Their children are:

- 203 CLARENCE DE PUE ROSEBERRY, born January 23, 1887.
- 204 FLORENCE MACKEY ROSEBERRY, born September 24, 1892.
- 205 IRENE DELLA ROSEBERRY, born June 7, 1896.

JERUSHA LUCRETIA PAGE (No. 113) married Alexander T. Ewing, on January 19, 1854, and they had only one child:

- 206 ALICE PHILECIA, born December 25, 1855.
She married Dr. Brenneman and died without heirs, so that this branch of the family is extinct.

MARY PAGE (No. 62), also called Polly, was married to James Dunn, at Royalstown, New York, in 1807,

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and they lived there until his death in 1812. They had two children:

207 LUTHER DUNN, born September 7, 1808.

208 LORENZO DUNN, born in 1810, supposed to have died unmarried.

LUTHER DUNN (No. 207) was married to Mary Miller on December 10, 1828, by Rev. John Russell, and they lived at St. David's, Ontario. Their children, most of whom live in Canada, west of Niagara Falls, are as follows:

209 JAMES DUNN, born September 6, 1829.

210 THOMAS DUNN, born October 8, 1831, died December 9, 1831.

211 ELIZABETH DUNN, born November 23, 1833; married to Geo. Y. Putman. They now live in Chicago. Have four children.

212 MARY D. DUNN, born May 16, 1836.

213 RUTH DUNN, born November 27, 1839.

214 ALVIRA C. DUNN, born April 2, 1844; married John B. Cudney, June 20, 1872, and they now live at St. David's. They have seven children.

215 PHEBE DUNN, born February 28, 1845; died April 2, 1848.

216 LUTHER C. DUNN, born July 4, 1847.

217 GEORGE M. DUNN, born July 21, 1851; died August 14, 1851.

218 GEORGINA DUNN, born July 24, 1853.

MARY D. DUNN (No. 212) was married at St. David's, Ontario, to Alexander Goring, on November 12, 1856. Mr. Goring died August 6, 1910. The mother

and two daughters, Maud and Emma, now live at St. Catherine's, Ontario. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Goring were as follows:

- 219 CECILIA L. GORING, born April 3, 1860; died August 8, 1905.
- 220 FLORENCE L. GORING, born September 9, 1862; married Ralph C. Valentine, April 14, 1897, and now lives at Lewiston, N. Y. They have two children.
- 221 GEORGE A. GORING, born July 19, 1864; married Cora B. Stringer on March 23, 1892; now lives at St. Catherine's, Ontario, with their two children, Olive and Lottie.
- 222 VALERIA R. GORING, born May 17, 1866; married Herbert H. Freeman, October 5, 1898. She died on October 6, 1905, but the husband and three children, Robert, Kenneth and Edward, live at Syracuse, N. Y.
- 223 MAUD O. GORING, born January 28, 1868, lives at St. Catherine's, Ontario.
- 224 CALVIN H. GORING, born May 28, 1870.
- 225 MARY BELLE GORING, born April 4, 1872. Married Raymond G. Dann, on December 19, 1906, and they live at Rochester, New York.
- 226 EMMA A. GORING, born March 6, 1874; lives at St. Catherine's, Ontario.
- 227 ERNEST HOWARD GORING, born September 12, 1876; died January 16, 1881.

After the death of her first husband, Mary Page Dunn (No. 62) was married a second time on August 1, 1813, to Major David Secord, who was a very prominent man in

Canada, and the town of St. David's was named after him. He was a commissioned officer on the Canadian side, in the War of 1812, and took part in many important actions. Their children were as follows:

- 228 RIAL SECORD, born April 1, 1815; married Anna Fisher, July 10, 1838, and they had one child, Flotyes Wm. Secord, who now lives at Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- 229 MARY D. SECORD, born December 27, 1817; married to Wm. H. Woodruff, about 1840, and they had seven children, Margaret, Henry, Richard, David, Ann, Marion and Ella, all of whom live near St. David's, Ontario, except Ann, who lives in Chicago.
- 230 ELIZABETH SECORD, born May 15, 1820; married John W. Armstrong on June 7, 1842. They lived at St. Catherine's, and had five children, George, Wesley, Mary, Emma and Thomas.
- 231 ELIJAH SECORD, born April 2, 1824; married at St. David's, about 1845, to Mary C. Cook, and they had six children, Alonzo, Elizabeth, William, Walter, Theodore and Anna.

LEVI PAGE (No. 63), son of Elijah Page (No. 54). He moved to Ontario, Canada, at an early date. Have been unable to obtain the name of his wife or date of marriage. He served in the English army in the War of 1812. They had one child.

- 232 AARON MCGREGOR, born April 2, 1819. He married Mary S. Fralick, and they had one child:
- 233 JOHN K., born September 18, 1843. He married Jennie O. Chapman, and they had three children,

Nellie, Mary and John. They now live at Pelham, Ontario.

ESTHER PAGE (No. 64) was married on March 9, 1809, to Josiah Brown, and they had the following children:

- 234 ALMARINA C. BROWN, born December 18, 1809; married J. D. Clement, at St. David's, Ontario, and they had one child, Margaret, who married a Mr. Montgomery, and had one son, James Montgomery, who now lives at Brantford, Ontario.
- 235 AMANDA C. BROWN, born December 31, 1811; married Wm. Perry, and they lived at Lewiston, New York, and they had ten children, William, Richard, Margaret, James, Esther, John, Isabel, Joseph, W—— and Maria.
- 236 ADELINE C. BROWN, born March 18, 1814; married Eleazer King, and they had one child, Josiah B. King, who lived at St. David's.
- 237 ALVIRA CHARLOTTE BROWN, born August 11, 1816; married at Niagara to Joseph Havn, and they lived at Welland, Ontario. They had one child, Mary, who was married to Frederick C. Wilson, and now lives at Toronto, Ontario.
- 238 ISABEL ANN BROWN, born July 28, 1818; married Daniel Costello, and they lived at Brantford, Ontario. Died without heirs.

AARON PAGE (No. 65), son of Elijah Page (No. 54), married Laura Daten on March 14, 1822, at Brampton, Ontario. One record says that about the year 1840 they were living at Milan, Ohio. They had the following children:

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- 239 REUBEN DATEN, born December 10, 1822. He married Elizabeth Blodzell and they had the following children: Henrietta, Adline, William, Aaron, Adelaide, George, Elijah, Thomas, Reuben and Jennie.
- 240 ELIJAH PAGE, born September 1, 1824. Wife's name and date of marriage unknown, but they had the following children: Laura, William and Elijah.
- 241 JERUSHA E., born September 10, 1826; died unmarried.
- 242 ISABELLA ESTHER, born February 17, 1829; married Alexander R. House, January 2, 1850, and they lived at Brampton, Ontario. Their children were as follows: Amanda, Eliza, Mary, Aaron, Isabella, Laura, Charlotte, Francis and Electa.
- 243 LAURA ANN, born January 22, 1831; supposed to have died unmarried.
- 244 CAROLINE MATILDA, born December 29, 1833. Married Patrick Cunningham, November 15, 1860, at Pelham, Ontario, and they now live at Welland. They had three children: Laura, Caroline and Mary.
- 245 AARON Z., born May 29, 1836; married Rebecca Williams, and they had four children: Almarina, Mary, Martha and David.
- 246 HENRIETTA S., born May 21, 1839. Supposed to have died unmarried.

ELECTA PAGE (No. 66), the eighth child of Elijah Page (No. 54), married Mr. Secord, and they lived near Niagara Falls, Ontario, and they had the following children:

- 247 MARY SECORD.
- 248 DANIEL SECORD.
- 249 ABRAHAM SECORD.
- 250 LEVI SECORD.
- 251 BELLE SECORD.

LORAIN PAGE (No. 67) married Stephen Secord, and they lived near Niagara, Ontario. They had three children:

- 252 PHEBE SECORD.
- 253 LORAIN SECORD.
- 254 DAVID SECORD.

LUCINDA PAGE (No. 70), daughter of Elijah Page (54), married Peter D. Cole, and they lived near St. Catherine's, Ontario, and had the following children:

- 255 MARIA COLE.
- 256 ISABELLA COLE.
- 257 ESTHER COLE.
- 258 PETER COLE.
- 259 LUCINDA COLE.
- 260 AARON COLE.
- 261 ELIZABETH COLE.
- 262 PETER ELIAS COLE.

ANNIE PAGE (No. 71), daughter of Elijah Page (No. 54), was married to Wm. Taylor and they live near Niagara, Ontario, and had the following children:

- 263 SIBIL TAYLOR.

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- 264 JESSIE TAYLOR.
265 WILLIAM TAYLOR.
266 CHARLES TAYLOR.
267 LORAINÉ TAYLOR.
268 RICHARD TAYLOR.
269 DANIEL TAYLOR.



THE PECK FAMILY.

NOTE:—This chapter on genealogy of the Peck family is inserted for the benefit of those descendants who wish to trace their lineal descent to some ancestor who was prominent in early colonial days, or who served in the Revolutionary or Colonial Wars, and in this way assist them in proving their right to a membership in some of the early patriotic societies. Most of the information contained in this chapter was secured from a book entitled "A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of William Peck," which was published in 1877, by Darius Peck. Also from an appendix to same, published more recently by John Hudson Peck. Those who are particularly interested in this line of ancestry can doubtless consult these books in some of the prominent public libraries.

But little is known of the early history of this family except that it is of English descent. No coat of arms has been found by me, but the three branches of the family which lived in London, Norfolk and Essex each had a family crest. The first one of our progenitors of whom we have knowledge is:

1 WILLIAM PECK who was born in the city of London, England, in the year 1601, and was married in 1622. His wife's first name was Elizabeth, but her last name is unknown. He had one son named Jeremiah who was born in England, and they emigrated to this country in the ship Hector, with Rev. John Davenport, Governor Eaton and others, arriving at Boston on June 26, 1637. It is supposed that their reason for emigrating to America was because of the persecution of Arch-Bishop Laud, during the reign of Charles First, and they came here to enjoy unmolested, religious and civil liberty. Soon after arriving in this country they removed to Connecticut and he was one of the

original proprietors of the city of New Haven. His autographic signature being affixed to the fundamental constitution, dated June 4, 1639, which provided for the government of the new colony. He was admitted a freeman of the colony on October 20, 1640, and his name in the records usually bears the prefix "Mr.", which was then a token of respect and distinction. He was a deputy in the years 1640-48. He was a merchant, and treasurer and general business agent of the Collegiate School established in New Haven. His first wife, Elizabeth, died December 5, 1683, and he subsequently married Sarah Holt, the widow of William Holt. His home property consisted of about an acre of land on which his dwelling and store were located on the south side of Church street, the lot extending from Center street northerly towards Chapel street, about one hundred feet, and easterly from Church street, to just beyond what is now Orange street. Part of the property is now covered by the large Connecticut Savings Bank and Clark Buildings. He died on October 4, 1694, at the advanced age of 93 years, and his grave stone is in the cemetery in the north part of the town. He had four children by the first wife, all of whom survived him. They were as follows:

- 2 JEREMIAH.
- 3 JOHN.
- 4 JOSEPH.
- 5 ELIZABETH.

JEREMIAH PECK (No. 2) was born in the city of London, in the year 1623, and is said to have attended Harvard College. He taught school and preached at Guilford, Connecticut, until 1660, at which time he took charge of the Collegiate School at New Haven, Connecticut.

He was married on November 12, 1656, to Johannah

Kitchell, daughter of Robert Kitchell, of Guilford, Connecticut. This Robert Kitchell was a prominent man in the New Haven Colony, and was a deputy during the years 1656-61-63.

Jeremiah Peck was later pastor of a church at Saybrook, Connecticut, and in 1666 he removed to Newark, New Jersey. Soon after his arrival there, he began preaching at the neighboring town of Elizabeth, New Jersey. In 1678 he became pastor of the First Church at Greenwich, Connecticut, and in 1689, he commenced preaching in Waterbury, Connecticut. He died at the later place on June 7, 1699. His children were:

- 6 SAMUEL, born January 18, 1659.
- 7 RUTH, born April 3, 1661.
- 8 CALEB, born 1663.
- 9 ANNE, borne 1665.
- 10 JEREMIAH, born 1667.
- 11 JOSHUA, born 1673.

SAMUEL PECK (No. 6) was born in Guilford, Connecticut, January 18, 1659, and received an excellent education. He was married on November 27, 1686, to Ruth Ferris. Said to have been a daughter of Peter Ferris, who was a son of Jeffrey Ferris, of Stamford, Connecticut.

Samuel Peck was a man of considerable wealth and influence. He held the office of justice of the peace and other important positions in Greenwich, Connecticut, for about fifty years. He died there on April 28, 1746. The children of Samuel Peck and his wife, Ruth, were as follows:

- 12 SAMUEL, born March, 1688.
- 13 JEREMIAH, born December 29, 1690.
- 14 JOSEPH, born May 1, 1692.

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- 15 DAVID, born December 15, 1694.
- 16 NATHANIEL, born August 15, 1697.
- 17 ELIPHALET, born 1699.
- 18 THEOPHILUS, born 1702.
- 19 PETER, born about 1704.
- 20 ROBERT, born about 1706.

SAMUEL PECK (No. 12), who was born in 1688, was married in 1714, to a lady whose first name was Elizabeth; last name is unknown. He was a carpenter by trade, and also owned a farm near the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, where he died in 1733. Their children were:

- 21 MARY, born 1716.
- 22 JOHN, born 1718.
- 23 SAMUEL, born April, 1720.
- 24 RUTH, born January, 1724.

JOHN PECK (No. 22), the second child of Samuel Peck (No. 12), resided in Old Greenwich, Connecticut, on a small farm near the shore of Long Island Sound. He was married in 1741, to Sarah Adams, a daughter of John Adams, and he died in Greenwich, in September, 1771. His children were:

- 25 JOHN, born November 12, 1742.
- 26 HEATH, born 1745.
- 27 NATHAN, born 1747.
- 28 SARAH, born 1749.
- 29 RUTH, born July 11, 1751.
- 30 ABIJAH, born April 3, 1758.
- 31 ABIGAIL, born September 30, 1760.
- 32 ELIZABETH, born July 19, 1763.

JOHN PECK (No. 25), the son of John Peck (No. 22), and his wife, Sarah, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, on November 12, 1742, and he served as a soldier in the French War. Was in campaign of 1759, and remained in the army until the Treaty of Peace in 1763. He was married in October, 1764, to Sarah Northrup, daughter of Nathan Northrup, of North Salem, N. Y., a suburb of New York City, and he settled in his native town. In 1772, he removed from Greenwich to Great Nine Partners, so-called, which is now the town of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York. In the fall of 1780 he moved to what is now called the town of Milan, in Dutchess county, but in 1788, he again returned to the town of Stanford. In 1792, he again emigrated from Stanford, across the Hudson river, to what is now known as the town of Hunter, Greene county, New York. He lived there for about three years, and in February, 1795, emigrated with his family, to Chenango county, New York, locating near the town of Sherburne, where he died on September 19, 1819. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and at the beginning of this war he served in the militia. On December 26, 1776, he enlisted for three years under Capt. Thos. Lee in the Eighth Company of the Fifth Regiment of the New York Line of which Col. Lewis Dubois was commander. On February 10, 1777, he was transferred to the first company of the same regiment, under Captain Rosekrans. Later he was again transferred to the second battalion of the New York troops under Colonel Wempell. The above information will be found on pages 165, 221 and 232 of Vol. 1, New York Archives. See also Saffel's Records, page 161.

Under date of December 5, 1910, the Adjutant General of the War Department at Washington wrote me as follows:

"The records of this office show that John Peck served in the Fifth New York Regiment, Revolutionary War, and that he was transferred to the Second Battalion, New York troops (Colonel Wempell), which organization appears to have been raised in Albany county.

"(Signed) F. C. Ainsworth,
"Adjutant General."

It would appear that he was in the army at the capture of Fort Montgomery and he was taken prisoner during that battle. He continued in the service until January, 1782, it appears.

In my mother's (Mrs. J. N. Page) memoirs she writes that as she remembers it her grandmother, the wife of this John Peck, told her when a child, that he fought in the battles of White Plains, Long Island, Fort Washington, Fort Plains and Sagharbor. Also that he was in the service from the beginning until the end of the war.

His children were as follows:

- 33 SAMUEL, born Greenwich, Connecticut, 1765.
- 34 JOEL, born Greenwich, Connecticut, December 2, 1767.
- 35 SARAH, born December 1, 1769.
- 36 MARY, born October 28, 1771.
- 37 PHEBE, born Stanford, New York, August 16, 1774.
- 38 STEPHEN, born in Stanford, New York, October, 1776; died 1777.
- 39 STEPHEN NORTHRUP, born in Stanford, New York, May 14, 1778.
- 40 JOHN, born in Stanford, New York, September 11, 1780.

- 41 NATHAN, born in Milan, New York, January 27, 1783.
- 42 BETSEY, born in Milan, New York, April 1, 1786.

BETSEY PECK (No. 42), the daughter of John Peck (No. 25), married John Nash (see No. 35 of the Nash Genealogy) on June 4, 1804. Her husband, John Nash, died in Sherburne, New York, on July 20, 1820. His death was said to have been caused by the bite of a spider, on his foot, but perhaps about as largely by malpractice of the doctor, who in accordance with the custom of those days, bled the patient, but instead of drawing the blood from near the wound, he lanced his arm, thus drawing the poison through the veins, and death resulted. The widow, after the death of her husband, disposed of their farm, and bought a smaller place adjoining the town of Smyrna, lying between that and Plymouth, New York. She died on November 4, 1825. The list of their children will be found in the genealogy of the Nash family given in another chapter of this book.





REV. J. A. NASH, D. D.
Pastor First Baptist Church, Des Moines, Iowa, 1851.
President, Des Moines College.

THE NASH FAMILY.

Many readers of this book will be particularly interested in this chapter, as the Nash and Page families in Ohio and Iowa have been intimately associated for many years past, and the author's mother's maiden name was Juliette Nash.

The Nash family is an old and prominent family both in this country and England.

While I find no record of a coat of arms ever being held by persons of that name, still the London, Worcestershire and Irish branches of the family bore crests. Am not sure whether Lancaster branch from which we are descended ever had a crest or not.

A book published by Rev. Sylvester Nash, of Essex, Connecticut, in 1853, states that the name Nash is of Saxon origin and was derived from the place of residence "at the Ash" or as they shortened the words to "Atte" and to make it sound more euphonious, inserted a letter "N," thus making it "Atte-N-ash." The first word was later omitted when it became used as a proper name. I would think it more probable, however, that it was derived from the words "at an ash," so that for instance John who lived beside a large ash tree was distinguished from other persons named John by referring to him as "John at an ash," which was finally shortened to the proper name John Nash. In some early records the name is spelled with a final "e," Nashe.

In preparing this book I have not discovered any records

of the family in England, but have no doubt that much could be found if as diligent search was made as has been done of the Page-family records.

The first person of that name to emigrate to America was Thomas Nash, date and place of birth unknown. He came in the ship *Hector*, from Lancaster, England, with his wife, whose former name was Margery Baker, daughter of Nicholas Baker, of Hertfordshire, England, and five children, Mary, John, Sarah, Joseph and Timothy. They landed at Boston, July 26, 1637, but soon went with others and became the founders of the New Haven, Connecticut, Colony, in 1638. He died May 12, 1658. His descendants became very prominent in New England history. I presume he was closely related to our family, but have been unable to trace it. It is probable that this Thomas Nash was the same man who with four others wrote a letter from Leyden, Holland, on November 30, 1625, to their "brethren in the Lord" at Plymouth, Massachusetts—the Mayflower settlers. He doubtless belonged to the number who were compelled to take refuge in Holland to escape the persecution of the English church, and belonged to the same Puritan faith as the Pilgrim fathers. When I was in the quaint old town of Leyden, Holland, a few years ago I little thought that any of my relatives had ever lived there. Doubtless Thomas Nash was related to Edward who came to America about twelve years later.

I find record that a certain John Nash (one authority calls him William) came to this country at an early date and settled in Virginia. Have been unable to find definite statement of date, but am inclined to think that he was the John Nash listed as number three in the following genealogy. Some of his descendants moved into North Carolina and be-

came prominent there, one being a general in the Revolutionary War and another governor of that state.

Another early emigrant was James Nash who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and his descendants are quite numerous.

The earliest record I find of anyone named Nash from whom I can trace direct lineage is as follows:

1 EDWARD NASH Was born in Lancaster, England, in the year 1592, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But little is known of him except that he had two sons, both born in Lancaster:

2 EDWARD, born in 1623.

3 JOHN, born in 1633.

EDWARD NASH (No. 2) was born in Lancaster, England, and emigrated to America in 1649, or early in 1650. Name of wife unknown. He resided at Stratford, Connecticut, for about two years, and moved to Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1652, and it is stated that he was the first hearthstone occupant of that town and his son, John, was the first white child born there. The only children recorded are:

4 ANN, born in Stratford, January 18, 1651. She died childless.

5 HANNAH, also called Anna, born January 18, 1651; married December 3, 1678, to Deliverance Wakely, a lawyer, of Stratford, and moved to Hartford, Connecticut.

6 JOHN, born in Norwalk, in 1652.

JOHN NASH (No. 6) was married May 1, 1684, to Mary Barley, daughter of Thomas Barley (by some called Barlow), of Fairfield, Connecticut. Mary Bar-

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ley's mother's maiden name was Rose Sherwood, a daughter of Thomas Sherwood, a very prominent early settler. To John Nash and his wife were born the following children:

- 7 JOHN, born December 28, 1688.
 - 8 NATHAN, born January 26, 1692; married, but no children.
 - 9 JOSEPH, date of birth unknown.
- And four daughters, names unknown.

JOHN NASH (No. 7) was married May 19, 1709, to Abigail Blakeley, daughter of Ebenezer Blakeley, of New Haven. Their children were:

- 10 EDWARD, born July 21, 1710.
- 11 MARY, born April 27, 1712.
- 12 JOHN, born December 23, 1713.
- 13 NATHAN, born in 1715.
- 14 ABRAHAM, born October 10, 1718; died June 24, 1801.
- 15 MICAIAH, born in 1720.
- 16 SAMUEL, born in 1722.
- 17 ABIGAIL, born in 1725.
- 18 EBENEZER, born in 1729.
- 19 MERCY, date of birth unknown.

JOHN NASH (No. 12) married in 1736 to Sarah Jackson. Their children were:

- 20 ANNA, born March 6, 1737.
- 21 JEBEDIAH, born December 31, 1739; had one son named Bela.
- 22 JOHN, born January 6, 1741.
- 23 SARAH, born October 5, 1745.
- 24 RHUAMAH, born September 8, 1747.
- 25 PHILA, born September 28, 1749.

- 26 ESTHER, born February 10, 1751.
- 27 HANNAH, born February 18, 1753.
- 28 MOSES, born February 19, 1754.

The wife of John Nash (No. 12) died and he was married again to Abigail Scribner, by whom he had the following children:

- 29 POLLY.
- 30 AARON.
- 31 NOAH.
- 32 ABIGAIL.
- 33 RACHEL.

JOHN NASH (No. 22) was married in Norwalk, Connecticut, to Hannah Lathrop, and it appears that most of his children were born there. He removed to Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, about 1790, and here his wife died. In his extreme old age it is said he went back to Connecticut and died in the house where he was born.

WAR RECORD.

Copy of proof received from Department of Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1910. Addressed to Charles N. Page.

John Nash enlisted in 1777, as sergeant in Capt. Stephen White's company, under Col. Jacobus Schoonhoven, of New York state. He served as minute-man and Indian spy until the fall of 1780. He also enlisted in 1781, 1782, 1783, and was frequently out on alarms. He enlisted at Walston, Saratoga county, New York. He applied for pension and his claim was allowed. He was born in Fairfield county, Conn., in 1741. Reference is made to his wife, but her name is not stated.

Also notice the following, which was received shortly before the burning of the state house at Albany, New York,

which contained these records. They were doubtless destroyed at that time, so we congratulate ourselves on securing this evidence:

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY,
ALBANY.

December 21, 1910.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that an entry on page 68, of volume 4, of a series of manuscript volumes entitled "Certificate of Treasurer," in the custody of the regents of the University of the state of New York, in the State Library, shows that in pursuance of an act passed April 27, 1784, entitled "An act for the settlement of the pay of the levies and militia, for their service in the late war, and for other purposes therein mentioned, "certificate No. 19111, for 2.2s 2d, bearing interest from October 26, 1779, was issued for the service of John Nash, as sergeant, under Capt. John Vandenberg, in Col. Jacobus Van Schoonhoven's (twelfth) regiment, of Albany county militia, districts of Half Moon and Ballston;

Also, that a similar entry on page 81 of the same volume shows that certificate No. 19971, for 6s 10d, bearing interest from September 21, 1778, was issued for the service of John Nash, as sergeant on the regimental roll of the above company;

Also, that a similar entry on page 84 of the same volume shows that certificate 20113, for 1.2s 10d, bearing interest from June 10, 1778, was issued for the service of John Nash, as sergeant under Lieut. Nathaniel Weed, in the above regiment;

Also, that a similar entry on the same page of the same volume shows that certificate No. 20126, for 3s 5d, bearing interest from October 10, 1780, was issued for the service of John Nash, as sergeant under Lieut. Epenetus White, in the above regiment;

Also, that on folio 184, of Volume 6, of a series of manuscript volumes, entitled "Manuscripts of the Colony and State of New York in the Revolutionary War," in the

said state library, is in order, dated Ballston, August 11, 1785, to pay bearer the above certificates, No. 19111, No. 19971, No. 20113, and No. 20126, signed. JOHN NASH.

(Signed) PETER NELSON, Asst. Archivist.

In testimony whereof, the seal of the University of the state of New York has been affixed at the city of Albany, this twenty-first day of December, 1910.

(Signed) A. S. DRAPER,
Commissioner of Education.

[SEAL]

His children were as follows:

- 34 MELETIAH, lived in New York City and had two children, Mary, who died unmarried; Francis, who was a printer. No record as to children.
- 35 JOHN, born July 12, 1780.
- 36 MOSES, lived in Chautauqua county, New York, had one son, Stephen, who lived near Colorado Springs.
- 37 AARON, lived at Norwalk, Connecticut; married Mrs. Mary Winton; died without children.
- 38 LUCY, married Mr. Crydenwise.
- 39 HANNAH, married Mr. Dows.
- 40 POLLY (or Mary), married Mr. Allen.
- 41 SARAH, married Mr. Brown.
- 42 EUNICE, married (name unknown).

JOHN NASH (No. 35) married Betsey Peck (see record of Peck family in another chapter) on June 4, 1804, and they lived on a farm in Chenango county, New York, where the village of Sherburne now stands. Later they moved to Smyrna, a small village near there, and on the death of the father, on July 20, 1820, his widow and children located on a small farm near Plymouth, a few miles from their former home. She died November 4, 1825. It

is reported by one relative that this John Nash was a colonel in the War of 1812, but I have been unable to find the official record of this, although he was probably in that war. Their children were as follows:

- 43 CELINA, born June 22, 1806; died unmarried in 1843.
- 44 NATHAN NORTHRUP, born April 2, 1808.
- 45 PHEBE, born April 16, 1810; married Franklin Crosby, had one son named Alpheus Crosby, now living at West Union, Iowa. His mother died at Rockford, Illinois, in 1841.
- 46 DARIUS ALBERT, born March 4, 1812.
- 47 SARAH ANN, born March 14, 1814.
- 48 JOHN ANSON, born July 11, 1815.
- 49 ALMIRA, born April 18, 1817; married James Sisson; lived at Fredericksburg, Iowa, and died at Rockford, Illinois, in 1842.
- 50 JULIETTE, born July 2, 1820; was educated in the seminary at Hamilton, New York, and taught school at Watertown, New York, and in the seminary at Norwalk, Ohio. She was highly educated and wrote regularly for the magazines. Also wrote considerable poetry. She was married in 1847 to Charles W. Page, of Norwalk, Ohio, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, April 3, 1901. (See list of descendants in the Page genealogy under head of C. W. Page, No. 105.)

NATHAN NORTHRUP NASH (No. 44)
lived near Stockton, Illinois; died at Elizabeth, Illinois, July 11, 1854. He married Betsey H. Williams in 1833 at the town of Smyrna, New York, and they had the following children:

- 51 JOHN, born November 14, 1836; died July 24, 1852; unmarried.
- 52 PHEBE, born July 17, 1842.
- 53 NATHAN SETH, born August 22, 1839; lives at Stockton, Illinois.
- 54 WILLIAM STOVER, born July 30, 1844; died February 13, 1892.
- 55 DARIUS ALBERT, born August 31, 1846, at Plum River, Illinois; now lives at Ames, Iowa.
- 56 AMASA WILLIAMS, born October 4, 1848; died March 23, 1885.
- 57 ANSON HENRY, born November 5, 1853; died March 23, 1903.

DARIUS ALBERT NASH (No. 46) married Ann Rebecca Peck, March 10, 1836; he died in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1868. They had the following children:

- 58 ALBERT A., born February 28, 1837, usually called Dr. Albert Nash; lived at California, Missouri; married Anna M. Wilson, June 29, 1882, and they had two children, Bessie and Laura.
- 59 MARY WINTON, born March 21, 1838.
- 60 CURTIS PECK, born August 28, 1839; died June 15, 1844.
- 61 JOHN ANSON, born February 8, 1841; died in the Union Army, during the Civil War; unmarried.
- 62 ANN REBECCA, born April 1, 1842.
- 63 HANNA MARIA, born September 22, 1843; died July 17, 1844.

MARY WINTON NASH (No. 59) married Capt. H. H. Griffiths, September 2, 1854, in Des Moines,

Iowa. Now lives at Alta Loma, Texas. Their children were:

- 64 ELLEN L. GRIFFITHS, born October 25, 1855; married February 19, 1879, to Emlin McClain, Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Lives at Iowa City, Iowa, with their three children, Donald, Henry and Gwendolyn.
- 65 ALBERT NASH GRIFFITHS, born February 2, 1857; died January 11, 1860.
- 66 ANNA KEASBEY GRIFFITHS, born October 14, 1858; died January 29, 1850.
- 67 JENNY GRIFFITHS, born October 13, 1860; married Rev. Oscar Jansen, June 13, 1888. They are both dead now. Their four children were Harold, Richard, Hope and Oscar.
- 68 MARY GRIFFITHS, born August 23, 1862; lives at Alta Loma, Texas.
- 69 ELIJAH GRIFFITHS, born September 28, 1864; died October 11, 1864.
- 70 GWENEY GRIFFITHS, born January 28, 1866; taught in Roberts College at Constantinople, Turkey, but is now living at Levering, Michigan.
- 71 HENRY HOLCOMB GRIFFITHS, born February 19, 1868; married August 25, 1897, to Elizabeth Vaupel. Resides in Des Moines, Iowa, where he is a prominent attorney.
- 72 JOHN KASSON GRIFFITHS, born June 5, 1870; married Rose Anderson, November 1, 1902. Lives in Denver, Colorado.
- 73 JAMES THOMPSON GRIFFITHS, born May 31, 1873; married Emma Rollinson, June 2,

1905, and lives at Alta Loma, Texas, and they have two children, Mary Elizabeth and Ruth Rebecca.

ANN REBECCA NASH (No. 62) married Daniel Walton, and they had one daughter:

74 LORETTA WALTON.

After her husband's death, she was married, in June, 1872, to John M. Ives and now lives at 133 Lincoln St., Winthrop, Massachusetts. They have three children:

75 JOHN NASH IVES.

76 FLORENCE IVES.

77 DARIUS ALBERT IVES.

SARAH ANN NASH (No. 47), sometimes called Sally, was married on July 19, 1838, at New Woolstock, New York, to N. P. Colwell. He was born October 19, 1811, and died July 15, 1886. They lived at Republic, Ohio, and had the following children:

78 FERNANDO N. COLWELL, born July 28, 1839; died January 20, 1887.

79 INEZ COLWELL, born April 10, 1841.

80 ALBERT DARIUS COLWELL, born February 12, 1843. Was married twice, but has no children. Now lives in Toledo, Ohio.

81 IDA JULIETTE COLWELL, born July 6, 1846; died in infancy.

82 OSCAR FISK COLWELL, born November 7, 1847.

83 JOHN ANSON COLWELL, born January 5, 1850.

FERNANDO N. COLWELL (No. 78) married Mary Shields, December 25, 1862, and their children were:

- 84 SARAH MARGARET COLWELL, born April 2, 1865; married Mr. — Pine and lives at Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 85 HUGH SPENCER COLWELL, born October 12, 1866.
- 86 MARY INEZ COLWELL, born September 15, 1866; married Samuel Hartman and they live at Kearney, Nebraska. Their children are Thero, Sidney, Joseph and Spencer.
- 87 NATHAN PORTER COLWELL, born May 25, 1870; married Ethel Florance, May 18, 1908. He is a doctor, living in Chicago.
- 88 ALBERT DAVID COLWELL, born August 26, 1872; married Ellen Cline and they have five children, Albert, Rice, Mary, Rose and Mable.
- 89 ARTHUR BURTON COLWELL, born December 28, 1875; married and has two children.
- 90 RICE EATON COLWELL, born April 29, 1878; married Maud McMillan and they live in Portland, Oregon.
- 91 LUTHER EDWIN COLWELL, born January 20, 1880; died August 7, 1900.
- 92 PAUL CLIFFORD COLWELL, born March 26, 1882; married Mae Greer and they have one child named Geneve Hazel. They live in Denver, Colorado.
- 93 ETHEL MAY COLWELL, born March 10, 1884; married Wm. E. Smith, December 22, 1909, and they live in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

INEZ COLWELL (No. 79) married Theodore J. Ellis, October 10, 1860. He died October 10, 1870.

Their children were:

- 94 BRICE BARTLETT ELLIS, born February 14, 1863; married Clara Yates and they live in Columbus, Ohio. They have one child, Raymond B. Ellis, who lives in Chicago.
- 95 JESSIE B. ELLIS, born November 14, 1866; married T. S. Morris and they live in Cleveland, Ohio, with one child, Theodore E. Morris.
- 96 BERTHA INEZ ELLIS, born October 13, 1869; married Rev. Geo. Van Winkle, now pastor of the First Baptist Church at Cheyenne, Wyoming. They have two children, twins, Donald and Dorothy, born August 11, 1893.

OSCAR FISK COLWELL (No. 82) married Anna Seabring, February 8, 1870. He died April 20, 1905. The widow lives in Clyde, Ohio. They had three children, Mary, Edna and Carrie.

JOHN ANSON COLWELL (No. 83) married March 5, 1876, to Sadie Duisler. He is a furniture dealer at the town of Chicago, Ohio. They had only one child, Leah Colwell.

JOHN ANSON NASH (No. 48) was educated at Hamilton, New York, Theological Seminary. Graduated in 1844 and became pastor of the Baptist Church in Watertown, New York. Was married to Miss C. J. Calhoun, of Pittsfield, New York, July 9, 1846, and they moved to Des Moines, Iowa, arriving there in December, 1850. She died soon after, leaving no children. Father Nash, as he was called, became the pioneer Baptist preacher of central Iowa,

and founded the First Baptist Church of Des Moines, in January, 1851. I have in my possession a letter written by him in the spring of 1851 to his sister (my mother) in which he describes at great length the interesting and perilous trip through the wild, unbroken wilderness from New York state to Des Moines. He was a real "home missionary" who was a zealous worker for the salvation of souls and the welfare of



NASH HALL

The Main Building of Des Moines College

humanity and had apparently no thought of money in connection with his work. His labor was one of love and never during his life did he receive a just recompense for his toil and sacrifice. I notice from the church records a significant item as follows: On February 10, 1851, it was formally resolved that although Mr. Nash, the pastor, ought to receive \$150 for his year's work, the church was unable to pay him more than one-third of that amount, so he had to be satisfied with \$50 per year salary.

The Baptists grew in numbers in Des Moines and finally

Mr. Nash organized the Baptist University, of which he was president for many years. The name has since been changed to Des Moines College, and the beautiful main building is known as Nash Hall and it stands as a monument to Dr. Nash (he was a doctor of divinity). One of the city parks is also named after him. Shortly before his death which occurred February 14, 1890, he organized another church in North Des Moines, called the Forest Avenue Baptist Church.

He was married a second time on March 15, 1853, to Mary E. Hepburn, by whom he had four children.

- 97 JOHN ALASCO, born May 9, 1854.
- 98 JENNIE CALHOUN, born April 7, 1856.
- 99 NETTIE MARY, born June 14, 1858.
- 100 HARRIET MABEL, born September 25, 1866.

JOHN ALASCO NASH (No. 97), the oldest son of Rev. John A. Nash, D.D., was born in Des Moines and lived here until he completed his legal education and had been admitted to the bar. He then took up the practice of law at Exira, Iowa. Shortly after he and some others founded the new town of Audubon, now the county seat of Audubon county, Iowa. He is one of the best known and most prominent attorneys in western Iowa and for the past thirty years has been attorney for the C., R. I. & P. railway. He has been mayor of Audubon several terms and president of the school board. He was married September 1, 1880, to Gertrude E. Russell, and they have two children:

- 101 BEATRICE, born June 11, 1881; married Nelson W. Cowles, December 28, 1904, and lives at Ottumwa, Iowa.

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- 102 GRETCHEN, born August 25, 1883; lives with her parents at Audubon.

JENNIE C. NASH (No. 98) was married September 14, 1881, to Rev. Chas. J. Rose, a well-known Baptist clergyman, and they live at Granville, Ohio, and they had two children:

- 103 JOHN NASH ROSE, born July 6, 1884; died July 27, 1893.
104 MARION GRAYSON ROSE, born May 5, 1889.

NETTIE MARY NASH (No. 99), married June 18, 1884, to John MacVicar, who for several years was mayor of Des Moines. Mr. MacVicar stands at the head of the League of American Municipalities and probably had more influence in the adoption of the noted "Des Moines Plan" than any other man. This plan of government has now been adopted by a great many cities throughout the United States and also in some foreign countries. They had four children:

105. MARY H. MACVICAR, born July 27, 1885.
106. MARJORIE N. MACVICAR, born August 21, 1887.
107 JOHN N. MACVICAR, born November 26, 1890.
108 DOROTHY N. MACVICAR, born February 4, 1894; died May 2, 1899.

HARRIET MABEL NASH (No. 100) was married June 4, 1890, to Archibald MacVicar, a brother of John MacVicar, who married her sister, Nettie. He died May 12, 1896. They had only one child:

- 109 ARCHIBALD N. MACVICAR, born July 28, 1894, and he now lives with his mother in Des Moines.

NATHAN SETH NASH (No. 53) was married to Mary Jane Tinkham, October 25, 1860, at Volga City, Iowa, and to them were born the following children:

- 112 ROSE MAY, born March 18, 1864, at Volga City, Iowa; married Edgar Pittsley December 25, 1880, and they had the following children: Pearl, Nathan, Charles, Ray and Paul.
- 113 BETSEY ELIZABETH, born January 29, 1867, in Humboldt county, Iowa; married Robert Stearns, December 19, 1897, and their children are Kathryn, Martin, Lillie, Spencer and Susan.
- 114 WILLIAM TINKHAM, born July 24, 1869, in Humboldt county, Iowa; married Elizabeth C. Rife October 24, 1900. Children, Justin R. and Sidney W.
- 115 MARY ELLEN, born September 22, 1872, in Illinois; married Lewis C. Keller November 14, 1894, and had two children, Hazel and William.
- 116 HATTIE JULIETTE, born May 17, 1878, at Morseville, Illinois; died April 28, 1879.
- 117 GERTRUDE LUCY, born September 5, 1882, at Morseville, Illinois; married Ralph E. Northrup April 15, 1903, and they had three children, Ellsworth R., Clarence O. and Nathan R.
- 118 NATHAN NORTHRUP, born in Illinois, July 16, 1887.

PHEBE SOPHRONIA NASH (No. 52) married James Pimley June 5, 1860. He enlisted in the Co.

F. 96 Reg. Ills. Vol. Inf. and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863. To them was born one son.

- 119 JAMES HENRY PIMLEY, date of birth unknown; married Lorena Eade October 1, 1885, and they had five children: Anson E., James C., Hazel M., Percy F. and Muriel L. They live at Rock Rapids, Minn.

After the death of her husband Phebe S. Nash was married on July 18, 1870, to Rev. Julius Buss. They live at Rock Rapids, Minn. Their children were:

- 120 JULIUS EDWARD BUSS, born June 23, 1871.
121 WILLIAM AMBROSE BUSS, born February 3, 1873.
122 JOSEPH FRED BUSS, born November 20, 1874.
122 DANIEL ANSON BUSS, born July 11, 1877.
123 JOHN WESLEY BUSS, born October 22, 1882.

WILLIAM STOVER NASH (No. 54) enlisted in the Civil War August 15, 1862, in Co. F. 96th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf. Died February 13, 1892. Was married to Rachel Van Delinder on October 9, 1866, at Pleasant Valley, Ill., and to them were born the following children:

- 124 IDA BERTHA, born August 23, 1867; married Edmund M. Wolfe March 25, 1884, and they had seven children, Ermina, Alpha, William, Bessie, Edmund, Laura and Alice. The family now live at Wise, Barton county, Missouri.
125 FRANCIS A., born December 7, 1869, at Creston, Iowa; married Margaret R. Winter March 14, 1892, and they now live at Hanover, Illi-

nois, with their four children, Jessie P., George L., William H. and Rachel E.

- 126 KATHRYN LILLIAN, born November 11, 1871, at Creston, Iowa.
- 127 ROSE WILLIA, born April 12, 1874, at Creston, Iowa; married Oscar Seyler June 21, 1894, and the family now live at Freeport, Illinois. They have seven children, Olive, Iva, Velma, Marion, John, Kathryn and Florence.
- 128 IONA J., born April 30, 1877, at Pleasant Valley, Illinois; married May 21, 1893, to Joseph F. Bollinger and they have three children, Rachel M., Clara I., and William. Residence, Stockton, Illinois.
- 129 BESSIE E., born June 30, 1880, at Pleasant Valley, Illinois; married Arthur E. Koerner June 14, 1900. They have one child, Carol, and now reside at South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 130 LAURA ELSIE, born November 20, 1887, at Stockton, Illinois.

DARIUS ALBERT NASH (No. 55) was married to Idell C. Ward on July 29, 1876. To them were born the following children, all in Humboldt county, Iowa. Present residence Ames, Iowa.

- 131 ALBERT ANSON, born July 18, 1877; died August 12, 1878.
- 132 CLARENCE WARD, born December 13, 1878. Graduated at Iowa Agricultural College and is now connected with the State Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kansas.

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- 133 HATTIE IDELL, born April 29, 1880; married Vernon F. Glidden August 21, 1901, and now lives at Ames, Iowa, with their two children, Lloyd N. and Gordon G.
- 134 NELLIE N., born May 13, 1881; graduated at Iowa Agricultural College in 1907 and is now a teacher of Domestic Science at the State Normal College, Ellensburg, Wash.
- 135 JAY ALVIN, born December 11, 1883; married Harriet Smith May 9, 1906. They have one child, Evelyn Idell. Now live at Chicago, Ill.
- 136 FLOYD CHAPMAN, born April 19, 1886; residence, Ames, Iowa.
- 137 BESSIE EFFIE, born April 13, 1890; married Guy S. Ellis August 21, 1909. They have one child, Verna Vee. Residence, Ames, Iowa.

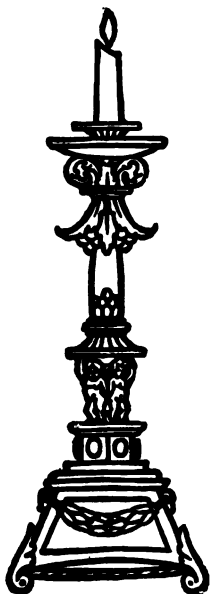
AMASA WILLIAMS NASH (No. 56) married Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, nee Shield, in 1881, at Oxford Junction, Iowa. To them was born one son,

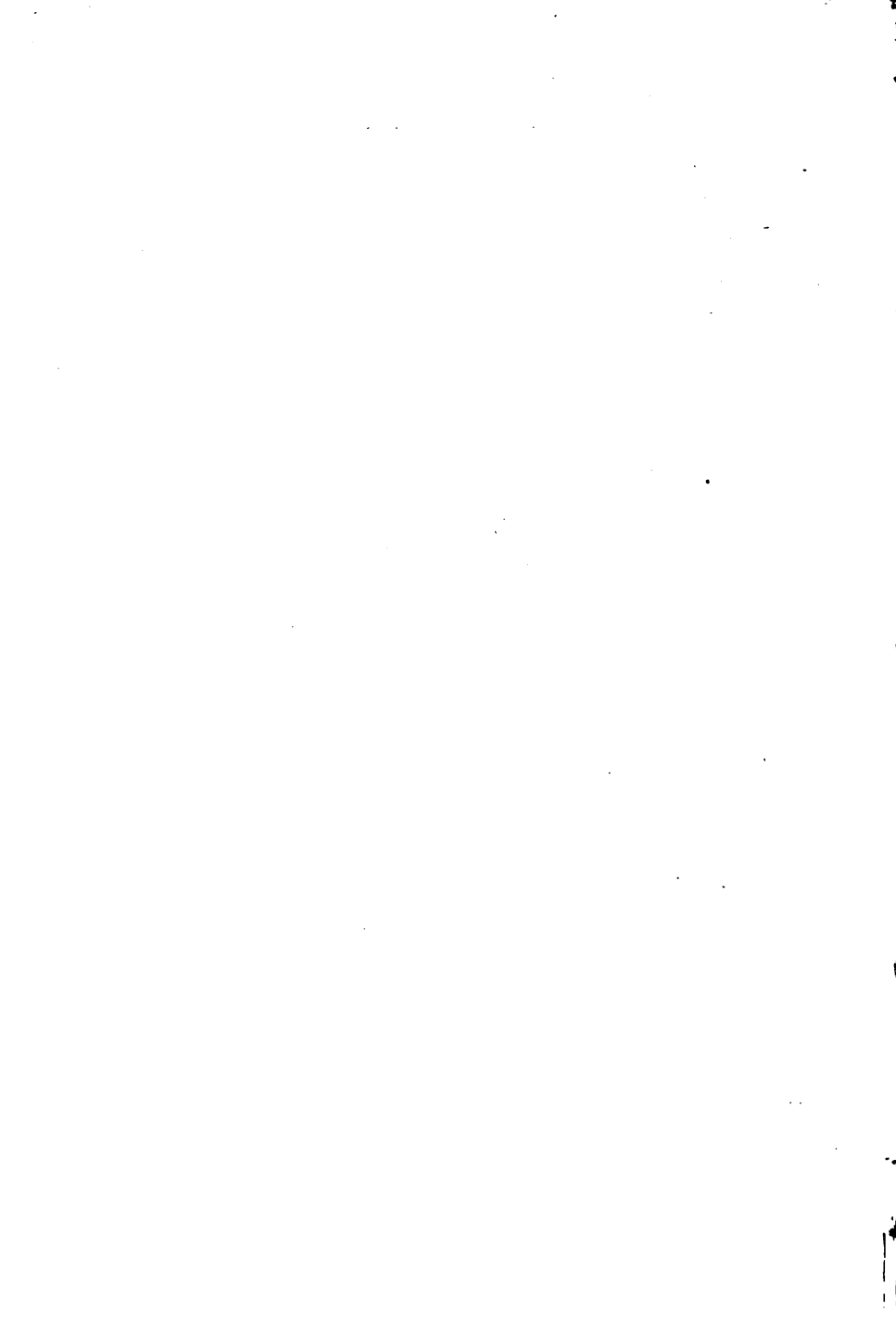
138 ANSON LEROY.

ANSON HENRY NASH (No. 57), married to Mary J. Price September 24, 1879. To them were born the following children:

- 139 ALBERT HENRY, born December 26, 1881; married Mary E. Jaycox June 24, 1908, and they have one son, John Marshall. Residence, Estherville, Iowa.
- 140 LOIS ELIZABETH, born June 16, 1884.
- 141 CHARLES ANSON, born September 1, 1886; married Ella M. Tours August 30, 1911; residence, Schenectady, New York.

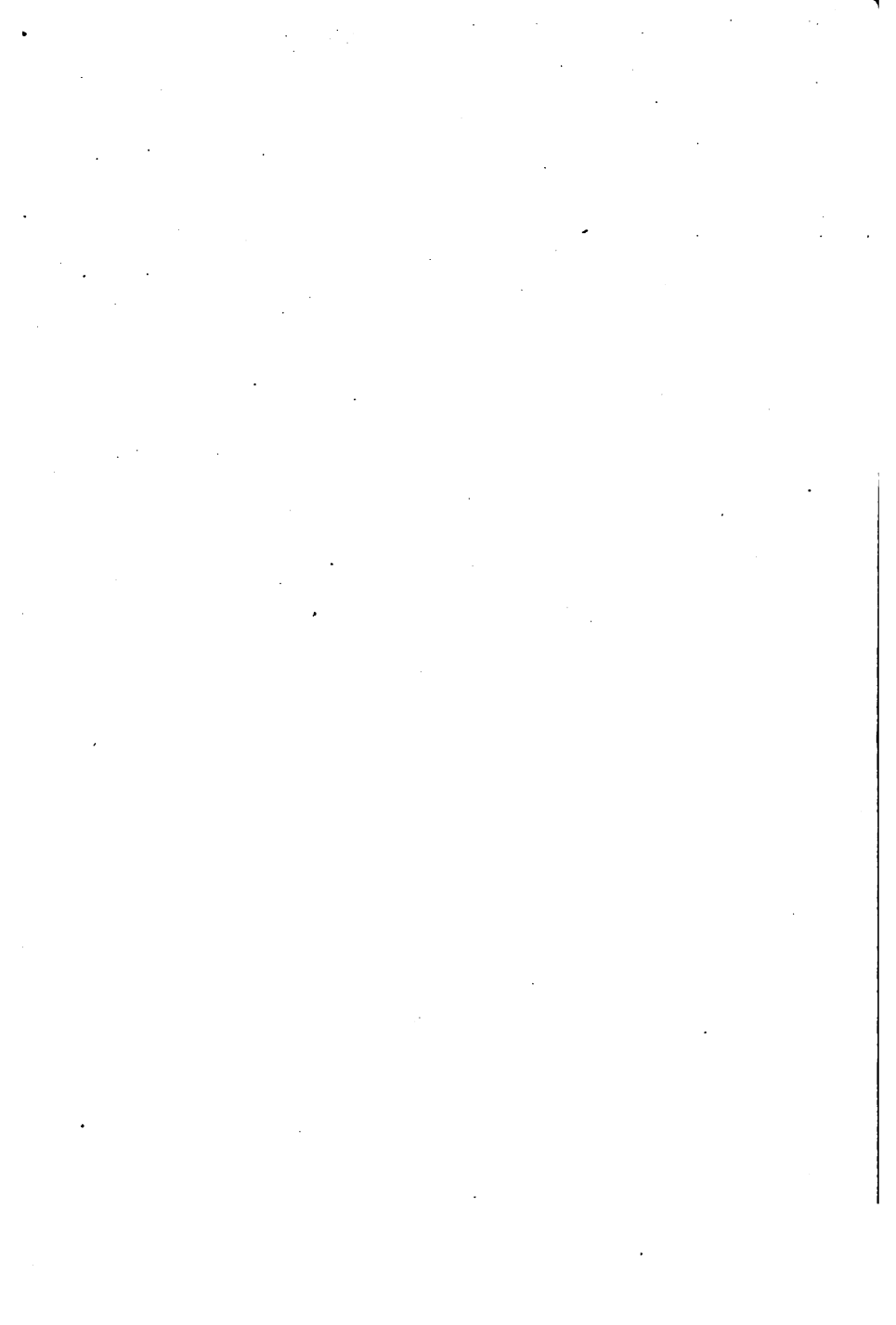
- 142 CLARA AMELIA, born November 24, 1888;
married Lloyd T. Willis August 30, 1911; resi-
dence, San Carlos, Arizona.
- 143 ANNA RUTH, born March 31, 1895.
- 144 JESSIE IRENE, born July 31, 1900.





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